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SPAIN ASSUMES FIRM ATTITUDE TOWARD BERLIN

New Premier, While Awaiting Reply to Spanish Protest, Hints Royal Assent May Be Sought for Sternner Policy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The political situation abounds in minor developments and shocks. Some stir has been created by the news, not without some significance, that Senor Calbeton, the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, has forwarded his resignation to the King stating that his ideas on international policy differ from those of the new Cabinet and that he wishes to identify himself with Count de Romanones. The ambassador is a great friend of the former premier.

Count de Romanones himself has made a brief but interesting statement, as follows: "I meditated deeply and thought carefully on what I did. I can assure you that eight months ago I came to the conclusion that our policy could not prevail before existing circumstances. I am satisfied, because this has been a crisis provoked exclusively by ideals and I retire content because I have defended mine thoroughly and I have been defeated in fair fight."

When on subsequent occasions the Count was pressed for a statement and refused he said silence was the correct attitude of an opposition statesman.

Being challenged upon his use of the word "opposition," he answered enigmatically: "Yes out of power and in the Liberal party."

The former Premier had a long interview with the King, which is much commented upon. Meanwhile the pro-German parties' jubilation subsides as Señor García Prieto, the new Premier, declares that he is the friend of England and France and hints that circumstances might so develop that he might be obliged to go to Corfes for a mandate for a new and firmer policy.

Pro-Entente journals having made a point of the fact that the new Premier was a member of the Government that made agreements with England and France, Señor García Prieto says he stands by what he said in the past.

"I am the new Premier," says the same man who in 1910 signed the Franco-Spanish treaty on Morocco. "My ideas on the subject of inter-

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Although there is an apparent lull in the fighting on the western front, both on the British and French sections of the line, such a lull is more apparent than real. The latest reports show that the fighting on Monday on the front, from Croisilles to Gavrelle, was of an exceptionally intense nature, and General Haig's efforts in this section yesterday were largely confined to the work of consolidating gains and repelling counter-attacks. There was, however, considerable fighting in the neighborhood of Croisilles, as the result of which the British pushed their line to within a few hundred yards of Fontaine les Croisilles and Cheras, two villages lying close to the road running from Arras to Cambrai by way of Croisilles, and a mile and two miles respectively from the last mentioned town. By this advance, Sir Douglas Haig has strengthened out a sharp German salient which had previously existed at this point. As the result of the two days' fighting more than 2000 prisoners have already passed through the collecting stations.

Paris reports that the past 24 hours have been marked chiefly by artillery actions along the whole front. The brilliant weather of the last few days has resulted in a tremendous increase in aerial work and many remarkable encounters are reported.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The communication issued by the German War Office last night says:

Northeast of Arras, fighting for Gavrelle took place throughout the day. Along the Arras-Cambrai road new English attacks were delivered this evening. Reports from the troops unanimously confirm that yesterday's losses of the English were unprecedentedly high.

On the Aisne and in Champagne there has been strong firing at intervals.

Yesterday afternoon's statement reads: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the Arras battlefield British troops standing on French territory yesterday delivered a second great thrust to break through the German lines. The heaviest batteries for days have been hurling masses of shells of every description against our positions. Early Monday morning the artillery battle increased to very strong drumfire. Soon afterward British attacking troops, often pre-

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AIM OF RUSSIAN PARTY

Grand Duke Nicholas to Be Succeeded as Governor of Caucasus by General Yudenich

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Maxim Gorki has constituted a new Republican Radical Party, aiming, among other things, at the establishment of a democratic republic, based on administrative autonomy, and at fundamental social and agrarian reforms.

General Yudenich, whose Caucasian victories will be recalled, is to succeed Grand Duke Nicholas as Governor of the Caucasus.

The Lithuanian congress is meeting in Petrograd and the Ukrainian congress at Kief. The tendency of these congresses is federalist, and not the least separatist.

AUTHORITIES TO CHECK GERMAN STRIKE EFFORTS

Determined to Suppress Attempts to Spread Dissatisfaction—Opinions Vary as to Cause of Industrial Unrest

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—According to the German press, the Auxiliary Service Committee of the Reichstag discussed the recent strike movement at its meeting yesterday.

General Groener announced that the authorities were determined to suppress, regardless of consequences, any attempts to spread dissatisfaction among the workers and to interfere with the munitions output and was supported by the Conservative spokesman, who hinted at the possibility of bribery being back of the strike movement and accused the Minority Socialists of "playing the enemy's game."

This was indignantly repudiated by Herr Legien, Labor Union leader, who agreed with Herr Bauer, another Socialist, that the reduction of the bread ration and fear lest promised compensation should not be forthcoming was the main cause of the trouble and held the agrarian policy responsible.

Herr Dittmann, another Socialist, however, maintained that the Administration of Spandau munition works was solely to blame for the strike and repudiated General Groener's declaration.

VISION OF ALLIANCE AGAINST ANGLO-SAXON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berlin Mittags Zeitung publishes an interview with Herr Lohmann, director of the Ozeaneedel Company, formed for building ocean-going submarines like the Deutschland and Bremen, who predicted the formation of a European continental bloc directed against Anglo-Saxons as represented by Great Britain and the United States.

The achievement of an agreement with Russia which would gradually result in the falling away of Britain's continental allies would mark, he said, a definite advance toward that economic result.

Allied with the Spanish states of Central and South America and Russia, with her hinterland extending far into Asia, Central Europe would certainly be able in the future to prevent any Anglo-Saxon attempt to starve her or deprive her of raw materials.

GERMANS WANT PERMISSION TO LEAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Applications for permission to leave this country have been received by the Federal authorities from several hundred German subjects, many of whom wish to go to South America. The applications will be sent to Attorney-General Gregory. The mayor's citizens advisory committee has opened an employment bureau for Germans and Austrians who have lost their work because of the war.

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Calvin A. Frye, who for almost 30 years was a trusted personal employee of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, passed away yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Puritan, where he had resided for some time.

Mr. Frye was born in Frye Village, near Andover, in 1845. When about 35 years old he became interested in Christian Science through the healing of a relative. Later he went to Lynn, entering a class under Mrs. Eddy's instruction, and shortly afterward began the practice of Christian Science at Lawrence, Mass. The following August he was called by Mrs. Eddy to assist her, and for many years as a trusted employee and member of her household in Boston, at Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., and at Chestnut Hill, he filled positions of importance, and was one of her most faithful and devoted helpers.

During the past few years Mr. Frye has served as first reader in the Christian Science Church at Concord, N. H., and in June, 1916, he was elected President of The Mother Church.

Christian Scientists owe Mr. Frye a debt of gratitude for his years of unselfish devotion to Mrs. Eddy and to the cause of Christian Science.

MR. BALFOUR GIVES MESSAGE TO AMERICANS

Through Newspapers of Land British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Makes Plain Object of Allied Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an address to the public of the United States, Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave expression today through the Washington corps of newspaper correspondents to the appreciation of the British mission of the warmth and enthusiasm of the welcome that has attended their visit. It was in the Sixteenth Street house, where the mission is being entertained, that the interview took place.

Mr. Balfour gave emphasis to the fact that the purpose of the mission is not to inveigle the United States into any alliance with the Allies. He said nothing could be further from the truth. But it was because the United States has been impelled to enter the war that the British and the French missions have come purely from motives of a common interest and against a common enemy to offer assistance in this formative time of preparedness here.

The British Foreign Minister spoke with some feeling on his own behalf and that of his associates over the entrance of the United States into the war. He said he has been living in an atmosphere of war for two years and a half. Then he spoke of the impression that came to him on Sunday night, when, after his arrival, he was riding on one of Washington's streets. "It was the first time in two and a half years," he said, "that I had seen a properly lighted street."

This was his only reference to the Zeppelin raids. He referred to the battle of the Marne as the turning point in the history of mankind, and he congratulated the people of the United States that they were soon to welcome here the general who was in command of the allied forces in that memorable battle. He said that in the great struggle that lies before the world the assistance of the United States can hardly be under-estimated, for he believed it would lead to the success of their joint efforts.

Turning to America's part in the (Continued on page three, column four)

BRITISH CORN BILL HAS ITS SECOND READING

Keen Debate at Westminster Reveals Marked Difference of Opinion—Walter Runciman in Opposition to Measure

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The main business before the House of Commons yesterday was the second reading of the corn production bill which guarantees minimum prices to farmers for corn for six years; institutes wage boards for agricultural laborers and a minimum wage of 25 shillings per week; makes cultivation compulsory if farmers are disinclined to cultivate, and, finally, endeavors to rule out the increase of rents as a result of farmers securing higher prices due to minimum figures.

As usual when technical matters are under discussion, experts were to be noted in the gallery, among them in this case being Lord Chaplin, better known as Mr. Henry Chaplin, and the Duke of Marlborough. A very keen debate revealed a very marked difference of opinion and Mr. Walter Runciman, former president of the Board of Trade, in a very powerful attack on the bill seemed to be speaking for the opposition as a whole, invariably making use of such phrases as "In our opinion." Mr. Asquith was present but did not speak.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, put forward three axioms: That it was necessary to get all possible home-grown food not only as long as the war lasts but at the conclusion of peace; that everything possible should be raised at home and that it was desirable to give young men from the army who would be eager to settle on the land in more prosperous conditions, real freedom of choice whether to settle at home or in the Dominions.

If they could grow at home 82 percent of the food they required for five years they would be safe, and this result was possible if they added 8,000,000 acres.

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In parliamentary circles the Reichs-rat is expected to meet May 20.

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GERMAN MINISTERS MAY RETAIN OFFICE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna telegram states that the German parties have continued their deliberations on the Austrian internal political situation, and as a result it may be regarded as certain the German Ministers in the Cabinet will remain in office.

Controversy between supporters of the Administration Army draft bill and advocates of the volunteer system held the Senate Tuesday. While the Administration backers claimed the draft method to be true to the fundamentals of democracy the opposition asserted the volunteer army to be capable of greater service to the Nation than a conscripted military.

The latter held that the volunteer system had not failed. Senator Thomas of Colorado took the floor and resumed a prepared speech in opposition to conscription. He pointed out what he considered inequalities in the exemption section of the measure, saying that church members with conscientious scruples against military service law through Parliament.

Other members of the party are:

Marshall Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armies until last December, now military adviser of the Government; Vice

Admiral P. L. A. Chocheprat, dean of French admirals and an expert on submarine problems; Marquis Pierre de Chambrun, member of the Chamber of Deputies and a student of international affairs; M. Simon, Inspector of Finance; M. Hovelsacque, Inspector-General of Public Instruction, and Surgeon-Major Dreyfus.

The French party was met at the port of arrival on behalf of the Government of the United States by Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Lieut.-Col. Spencer Cosby, Maj. Fox Conner and Capt. Philip Sheridan and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and Rear Admiral H. M. P. Huse. The visitors were welcomed also by Ambassador Jusserand and the French military and naval attachés, Colonel Vignal and Commander DeBlanc.

While informal conferences have been going on between officials of the United States and the British mission, it has been understood that the serious business of the joint mission will not be taken up until the French officials arrive and are ready to take up the purposes of their visit, following the usual social amenities. This is expected to be not before Friday.

Shortly before noon Mr. Balfour and the members of his mission went into

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ENGLISH STUDY OF AFTER-WAR LABOR QUESTION

Problems Arising From the War
Examined by G. D. H. Cole
—Steps Urged Looking to Industrial Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In laying down certain fundamental viewpoints from which reconstruction problems should be viewed Mr. G. D. H. Cole in a recent speech in the room of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House insisted on pinning down and subjecting to a searching examination some of the commendable sentiments in regard to the issue of capital versus labor which have been generated by the war. Not that Mr. Cole has any objection to the commendable sentiments. What he wants, as he brought out clearly in reply to criticisms, is that people should understand the intellectual implications of their new emotions; that in regard to this question of the future position of labor they should now undertake the task of adjusting their old ideas to their new emotions or, when war ends, their old ideas will swing them back to their prewar sentiments. In a word Mr. Cole would have everyone clearly realize what exactly are the issues at stake and make their decision as to whether they will follow the path of what Mr. Cole would call reaction, however pleasantly decked with the flowers of seeming concessions to working-class views, or whether they will follow the possible rocky path of real progress.

Mr. Cole's speech, which was characteristically lucid and courageous, was delivered at a meeting convened by the United Workers, a body which aims at linking up the efforts of all the scattered individuals who wish to make a united effort to help on with the war. At first it concerned itself with war savings and economy generally, until the Government took up the matter officially. It then took in hand reconstruction problems, and Mr. Cole's was one of a series of lectures on various aspects of this subject.

Mr. Cole's general standpoint was shown most clearly in his criticism of the somewhat misty idea that everything is going to be different as between capital and labor owing to the war, that an alliance of capital and labor is as good as achieved in place of the old warfare. Mr. Cole believes that there is no possibility of reconciliation between capital and labor in the sense generally assumed. He believes there is a fundamental difference of opinion, not only as to the division of the produce of labor, the question of wages, but as to the all-important question of the control of industry. On the one hand, there is the point of view from which men and women are regarded as free men, independent, self-existent, endowed with equal rights and potentially, at least, capable of full self-government in industry as in their intimate private lives. On the other hand, there is the point of view which regards democracy as impossible in industry, which holds that the control of industry is the perquisite of one class, the present employing class. Mr. Cole, who is one of the closest students of current labor developments, and has unique opportunities for such study, holds that this is the point of view of the overwhelming mass of employers. He explained that it was his duty to read all the trade journals which set out the employers' views, and in these papers he had seen nothing whatever to indicate that employers realized that this standpoint was wrong. Only by the employers relinquishing this standpoint could peace be secured between capital and labor, and not otherwise. He did not deny that they might get peace where there was no peace, that they might find some labor leaders with an insecure grasp on fundamentals prepared to ally themselves with capital. But by so doing these leaders would lose their leadership, especially of young labor. It would be a sham reconciliation, which would only mean worse trouble in future, with labor placed at a disadvantage because the trade union movement would appear to be divided and weakened. The people who were attempting to secure a rapprochement between capital and labor on the basis of the present industrial system were the agents provocateurs of the labor world, was one of Mr. Cole's striking statements.

Mr. Cole in various ways continually emphasized this point of the necessity of conceding the fundamental idea of the democratic government of industry, of self-government in industry by the workers engaged in it. The idea of democratic government was, he maintained, conceded in regard to the general government of the country; it was not conceded in regard to the government of industry. Mr. Cole based his demand for the workers by gradual steps to be given self-government in industry, on the ground that the necessity that would be imposed on them of making important industrial decisions "would breed more responsible citizens." Many workers had the false idea that the point had been conceded. Meantime the question was suspended on the ground of war necessities, and Mr. Cole considers that when peace comes the "red herring" drawn across the path will be after-war necessities. It will be argued that the paramount demand is for increased production to meet the demands of reconstruction and the increased keenness of international competition, particularly German competition. It will be argued, therefore, that as self-government for the workers in industry, while possibly an estimable idea, must mean less efficient industry, it must therefore be dropped or postponed. "You will get decreased production, decreased output, de-

creased efficiency," Mr. Cole declared, "if these are made your gods. They must be subordinate to reasonable conditions of life for the workers and the development of the sense of responsibility. Seek first decent conditions of life for the worker and training in responsibility, and these material things, output and industrial efficiency will be added, but not otherwise."

The first step to be taken in the direction of industrial self-government, Mr. Cole argued, was to safeguard the independence, the vitality and power of the trade union movement. The trade unions constituted the only existing body capable of giving the worker the necessary training for self-government in industry and politics. The first plank in the reconstruction platform, therefore, must be willingness not merely to maintain the power of trade unions but to extend it. Mr. Cole is not blind to the faults of trade unions but "the faults of trade unions can only be cured by trade unionists." Trade unions must place a wider ideal before themselves if they are to do the wider work of which they are capable. So long as trade unions are confined to criticizing the existing order, to securing merely a greater share of the spoils for the workers, so long as they are not given a wider work to do in actually taking part in the government of industry, they will not, Mr. Cole contends, fulfill their destiny. Give the trade unions the power of taking decisions in industry and they "will be found animated far more by the constructive spirit."

At this point Mr. Cole touched on what he considers to be a grave danger. A specious argument will be advanced that if the trade unions are given powers of control in industry they ought simultaneously to assume part of the burden now held by the employers to be borne solely by themselves. Mr. Cole holds that while putting forward the demand for a greater share of control of industry labor leaders must not be prepared to sacrifice any item of the trade union creed, whether as to wages, conditions or anything else. They must not sacrifice their creed in any particular for a small return of control which would prevent further assumptions of control in the future and retard the movement to full self-control in industry in the future. By any such sacrifice, he contended, the workers would be stereotyping the present industrial system under which labor is bought and sold, instead of moving toward its abolition.

Replying in advance to one widespread criticism of the view that they must begin to lay the foundations on which to build full self-government in industry for the workers, Mr. Cole said it was argued that labor was not the only thing to be considered in this question of production. To that proposition he agreed, if by labor they meant only manual labor. They had certainly to consider the element of management and direction. What they should aim at was the breaking down of this barrier between labor and management, and the fusion of labor and management into one body on a democratic basis. The employer was not useful as an employer, but only so far as he had the ability to direct industry. When he spoke of the assumption of control by the workers he included all those exercising useful functions in industry. They had to abolish the mere rentier.

In making these remarks Mr. Cole admitted that he was taking long views, but he was most emphatic on the necessity of doing so. If they were to reconstruct with success they must have some impelling idea. There could not be no constructive trade union movement without an idea behind it, and Mr. Cole did not conceal his apprehension that the trade unions might allow themselves to give too much thought merely to safeguarding their position under the present industrial system, instead of trying to abolish it.

They had to take these long views, Mr. Cole said, and apply them to the concrete proposals made from time to time, which might appear on the surface to be steps in the right direction, such as workshop committees. If these committees were based on frank recognition of trade unionism they were good things; if they were attempts to deprive trade unionism of its force, they were bad. Up to the present they had had both types. In conclusion, Mr. Cole carefully pointed out that he was not agitating for a sudden jump from the present industrial system to one in which the worker was enthroned in full control. He did hold, however, that if they were to avoid the possibility of one of the worst of labor conflicts they had to try to secure a system which would set them rightly on the road, however long it might be, to democracy in industry.

Replying to a criticism that the true idea to set before the workers was the idea of service, Mr. Cole was prepared to agree. But he declared that he also agreed with the workers' view, that it was not the best way of serving their country, to sell their labor to men to make profit out of it. The worker was quite willing and eager to "serve his country," if the circumstances were such as to enable him to do so, but not if the phrase really meant to serve those who owned the country.

Explaining further what he meant by workers' control of industry, Mr. Cole said his view was that the State should "own" an industry. The community should decide questions of income and wages, etc., but the main say in control should be given to those working the industry. Taking the example of the post office, Mr. Cole pointed out that it was carried on by the State, and if the workers wanted any improvement they had to go for the high officials, and, say in a question of wages, the latter might graciously consent to the request. Mr. Cole said he would reverse this. He would have it that the post office should be run by the workers, all the workers, engaged in it, and that the State, as representing the community, should be entitled to go to the post office and criticize and make demands if it wished things to be done differently.

ECONOMIC PLAN ADVOCATED FOR CENTRAL EMPIRES

Unions Call for Customs and Commercial Alliance Between Germany and Austria-Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The economic unions of Germany, Austria, and Hungary have again met to discuss the economic basis of the Mitteleuropa of the future, this time by way of a preliminary to the official negotiations shortly to be opened in Vienna.

The conference, which on this occasion was held in Berlin, lasted for two days, and was attended by numerous representatives of the states concerned, municipal delegates, and members of the different commercial associations. The reception held the previous evening was attended by Dr. Zimmermann, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other officials, as well as by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and various speeches were made expressing sympathy with the object in view, and a conviction of the necessity for closer cooperation between the two empires. Herr Richter, an Undersecretary of State, was particularly insistent upon the defensive character of the proposed rapprochement, and declared that the Central Powers desired free economic development not only for themselves and for neutrals, but for their opponents also. The common interests of the latter were not to be taken seriously, and were merely founded on animosity and envy, he added; whereas the relations between the Central Powers were characterized by a real unity of interest. Director Luzensky reviewed the efforts already made before the war to effect a rapprochement between the two empires, and referred to the difficulties in the way of a customs union, while pointing at the same time to the inadequacy of mere preferential treatment. Finally he urged that during the coming negotiations the delegates should cease to regard one another as rivals and opponents, and should look upon one another as coworkers in a common cause.

At the conference the following day, Herr Friedmann of Vienna, a member of the Austrian Reichsrat, maintained that a closer economic union was necessary in addition to the political alliance between the two powers as a means of combating their opponents' efforts to isolate them. It would be possible by dint of mutual support, a just distribution of labor, the systematic employment of natural resources, and the concentration of all their natural and intellectual forces, for the Central Powers to become an unassassible world power. After a similar speech from Baron Madrassy-Beck on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian economic union, the meeting turned to the discussion of the main theme on the agenda: Economic policy in Germany, Austria and Hungary before and after the war. Dr. Beurle of Linz, the first speaker, argued that an economic friendship between Germany and Austria-Hungary was just as necessary as a political one, and observed that a customs union would be the best solution, but that the weaker industry and shipping trade of Austria would have to pay the cost. Some 70 per cent of the Austrian industries could dispense with a protective tariff, however, he said, and here, therefore, there would be opportunities for the development of free trade; if only those duties that were absolutely necessary were retained, a step would have been taken toward the goal of a customs union.

Professor Bredt of Marburg also characterized a customs union as the goal to be aimed at, but observed that Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria together were not so vast as to enable Germany to be satisfied with a closed commercial bloc. She could not, he maintained, dispense with a world-trade policy, and all that she need arrange for with her allies was for a common world export industry, which would, in turn, demand a uniform code concerning exchange transactions and commerce.

On the following day Dr. Fenyo spoke from the Hungarian standpoint, and strongly advocated an economic alliance. More important for Hungary than the fixing of customs tariff, he said, was the question as to how much warehouse room Germany could place at her disposal; for Hungary was an agricultural country, and dependent on her grain exports. Of the other speakers Baron von Richthofen dwelt on the importance of an economic union between the Central Powers in view of the danger threatening from America. Herr Pischot of Munich emphasized the importance of the Danube-Main canal, and was supported by Herr Müller of Meiningen, who called for legislation to insure the execution of the scheme in full.

Finally the meeting adopted unanimously a resolution advocating:

1. The conclusion of a customs and commercial alliance between the German Empire and Austria-Hungary by means of a long-term treaty outlining a common commercial policy.

2. Considerable additions to the free list in the customs tariff between the states concerned, and arrangements for the reduction of such duties as have to be retained in view of the varying economic conditions.

3. A close economic rapprochement with Turkey and Bulgaria entirely in accordance with the interests of those states.

4. The simultaneous settlement of the basic questions of transport policy, particularly by means of the extension of the waterway system by dint of a unification of tariffs, while dealing with the tariff question from the same point of view as that from which

the proposed economic alliance is approached.

5. The adoption of common measures for the restoration of the rate of exchange.

6. The unification, as far as possible, of economic and transport legislation.

7. The adoption of a common and uniform plan of action for the period of transition after the war.

MILITARY DRAFT ON IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The Compulsory Military Service Law is now in operation. At present registration is being effected of all male British subjects between 18 and 41. Those for active service will be selected from the men between 18 and 41, those nearest the extreme limit being in all probability retained for home service. Unmarried men, married men without children and divorced men are first to be called out. It is understood that actual conscription will not be applied if in the meantime voluntary enlistment gives the number required. According to the figures of the chairman of recruiting, the Hon. J. H. W. Park, the registration now begun will affect about 150,000 men. Registration is being effected by voluntary service.

There is no clause dealing specifically with conscientious objectors but there is an arrangement that Quakers and, presumably, those who are permanently and bona fide of the Quakers' opinion towards war, will be starred for noncombatant work. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has cabled Governor Manning permission to use his discretion in arranging for increased grants to aid dependents of the men called out where special circumstances call for this.

CARPENTERS TO RUN COOPERATIVE FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—A large cooperative farm is to be started by 25 carpenters of Houston, who are inaugurating a "back to the farm" movement. It is proposed to borrow money from the Federal Farm Land Bank here to purchase at least 3000 acres and possibly more, near Willis, Texas. These carpenters and their families will move on this land, building homes and running the farm on a cooperative basis. They will sell their present homes in Houston, pool their resources, and participate share and share alike in the profits of their cooperative farm.

By getting back to the farm these men expect to improve their living conditions, lower the high cost of living, and reduce the competition for work in the line they leave. Walter G. Cook is president of the Cooperative Farm Association.

JAPANESE FORM CLUB IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Japanese architects living in or near New York City have organized the Japanese T Square Club, under the leadership of I. Tsuma-Numa. The organization aims to promote better relations between Japanese and American draftsmen.

It is pointed out that the new Imperial Hotel in Tokio was designed by an American, and that D. J. R. Ushikubo of the Yamanaka Galleries in this city recently conducted a contest among Japanese architects for a house in Japanese style to cost \$20,000 that would be suitable for an American suburb. In this contest 41 designs were submitted from as many architects in Japan.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF MOTION PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A State department for the supervision of motion pictures is provided in a bill which Assemblyman Wheeler, chairman of the committee which investigated the industry in New York City, will soon introduce in the Legislature. The department would collect the tax to be imposed on all branches of the industry and have the same powers to revoke licenses as those wielded by the Bureau of Licenses in New York City. That bureau now furnishes the theaters with a list of pictures whose showing would result in a revocation of licenses, and such pictures are therefore not exhibited in New York City.

SUBURBAN PLANNING ACT FOR ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A new Suburban Planning Act has been introduced into the Legislature giving cities, towns and villages control of suburban areas to the extent of five miles for cities, three miles for towns and villages, the council having power to appoint a commission to lay out plans of streets, parks, etc., and when such area is subdivided its layout must conform to those plans. The bill is in reality an extension of the present City and Suburb Plans Act which applies only to cities of 50,000 and upward.

Finally the meeting adopted unanimously a resolution advocating:

1. The conclusion of a customs and commercial alliance between the German Empire and Austria-Hungary by means of a long-term treaty outlining a common commercial policy.

2. Considerable additions to the free list in the customs tariff between the states concerned, and arrangements for the reduction of such duties as have to be retained in view of the varying economic conditions.

3. A close economic rapprochement with Turkey and Bulgaria entirely in accordance with the interests of those states.

4. The simultaneous settlement of the basic questions of transport policy, particularly by means of the extension of the waterway system by dint of a unification of tariffs, while dealing with the tariff question from the same point of view as that from which

EXAMINATION OF ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SWITZERLAND

Edouard Lazonne Shows to What Extent Country Is Dependent on Her Own Resources and Consideration of Belligerents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A review of the economic situation in Switzerland has been furnished to the French press by M. Edouard Lazonne of Geneva.

In consequence, he began, of the determination of each belligerent to prevent its products from entering the enemy's country, Switzerland, thanks to her central position, became the object of special supervision from the beginning of the war, and eventually both Germany and the Entente set up organizations to control the movement of supplies. Once these organizations had set to work, it seemed as though, despite the restrictions imposed on her by one party or the other, Switzerland was at least certain of being able to satisfy her immediate needs, and to maintain her commerce at something approaching the same level as formerly. In June, 1916, Germany announced that she would cease her consignments of coal and iron to Switzerland, unless the goods bought on her account were handed over. The Federal Council, bound by its arrangement with the Entente, replied with a conditional negative, and sent delegates twice to Paris with a view to obtaining the necessary authority. The Entente having formally refused, however, to allow the goods in question to be made the object of an exchange of any kind, Switzerland had to have recourse to her own natural resources in order to satisfy a purveyor who refused to be paid in kind, and offered cattle, fruit and dairy produce. Those who expressed surprise or alarm at the agreement were told that it was really to the national advantage in some ways, as the scarcity of fodder and cattle food had rendered cattle rearing difficult.

In any case, the problem was considered to have been solved, and Switzerland forwarded promptly and in full the consignment promised. Coal and iron, however, have not been dispatched in the quantities promised, and the deficit is now so great that Swiss railway timetables have had to be reduced, and the consumption of gas diminished, while numerous Swiss iron works are having great difficulties to contend with. The proclamation of the submarine blockade rendered the outlook still darker, and moved the Federal Government to take restrictive measures, such as prohibiting the sale of new bread, the rationing of sugar and rice, the proclamation of two meatless days a week, and the strict regulation of the use of butter, eggs and cheese.

Although, M. Lazonne continued, these strictures are enforced in some parts of the country, supplies abound in others. While at Geneva people cross into French territory on market days in order to provide themselves with foodstuffs, Germans living within five kilometers of the German-Swiss frontier are authorized to make their purchases in Switzerland, and are allowed by the Swiss customs authorities to carry away the following quantity of provisions: 7 kilos 400 grammes for families living in the neutral zone in Upper Alsace, 6 kilos 100 grammes for other families, and 3 kilos 700 grammes for single individuals. According to a recent statement in the Basler Nachrichten, the quantity of foodstuffs which thus passes out of the country monthly from Richen, a suburb of Basle, where there are three control bureaus, is 91,500 kilograms, and this is only one of a whole series of outlets running from Basle to Constance.

Then again, whereas in Basle itself and in the neighboring district many Swiss families are unable to obtain the milk required for their young children, the Cooperative Association of

Switzerland has been formed to supply the deficiency.

On one circle trip, over one splendid railroad and on through trains, the Burlington is prepared to take you this summer, and show you more of interest and beauty than can be found elsewhere in the world.

Glacier Park, the land of enormous snow clad mountain peaks and glaciers; Yellowstone Park, with its geysers and wonderful hot springs; Rocky Mountain National Park, including beautiful restful Estes Park, Denver and Colorado Springs, with the famous Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods—by all on one trip, on one splendid high-class railroad, at low cost and very convenient.

Take our Special Offer to you for a perfect summer vacation. Let me tell you more about it and aid you in planning for a trip "around the great circle." We have a complete guide to the great National Park region. Let me send you folders with interesting pictures, maps and descriptive text describing these delightful places. I am at your service, stocks, New England Pass, Agt. C. B. & Q. R. Co., 26 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4387.

Alex. Stocks, New England

GREAT BRITAIN GETS WARRANT FOR WAR LOAN

First Financial Participation in European War as an Ally by the United States—\$200,000,000 Involved

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has today handed to British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000, Great Britain's first participation in the \$7,000,000,000 war finance fund of America.

Sir Cecil, on behalf of his King, gave Secretary McAdoo his personal receipt for the sum.

British Loan Made

Treasury Warrant for \$200,000,000 Is Handed to Ambassador

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An immediate loan of \$200,000,000 to Great Britain is made today from returns of the \$250,000,000 of treasury certificates placed with banks through the Federal Reserve Board.

Final negotiations for the loan were completed at conferences participated in by Secretary McAdoo, Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England; Pierre Jay of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board and British Embassy officials. Official announcement of the loan is expected within 24 hours.

The loan is not intended to cover Great Britain's full share of the \$3,000,000,000 intended for the Allies, but is designed to meet England's immediate and pressing financial needs. A somewhat similar loan soon may be made to Italy.

Tentative plans under consideration by Administration officials call for the issue of \$2,000,000,000 in bonds as the first public offering under the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue law, signed by President Wilson, to be followed by a second issue of from four to six months and possibly a third thereafter.

Should the first issue be \$2,000,000 and the instalment feature be adopted, it is likely that subscribers will be given four months in which to pay for the bonds. This would bring revenue into the treasury at the rate of \$500,000,000 a month, ample. It is believed, from preliminary estimates to meet the need of the Allies in this country, as well as American military and naval expenses until the new taxation measure shall begin to produce revenue.

The proposal to permit subscribers to pay for their bonds in instalments covering a period of four months has been urged by banking interests and others to Secretary McAdoo. Gradual payment for the bonds, proponents of the plan declare, would result in minimum distribution to prevent financial conditions and would tend to prevent derangement of the money markets.

SPAIN ASSUMES FIRM ATTITUDE TOWARD BERLIN

(Continued from page one)

national policy with regard to my country have not varied."

Nevertheless the new Government, which contains two pro-German elements, is still regarded as weak and very unlikely to endure.

El Liberal, in view of the new Premier's statement, says it cannot see the difference between those declarations and those of the previous Government and that Count de Romanones and Señor García Prieto being substantially in agreement it begins to seem that a Cabinet difference on domestic questions of small importance may have caused the resignation of the former.

This newspaper, however, overlooks the supreme consideration that Count de Romanones was not prepared to remain stationary under German provocation as it is at present, but was prevented by the exigency of his situation from making any striking development.

Note to Germany

Spain Asserts Right to Defend Own Life

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram gives the Spanish note to Germany of April 20. It recounts the failure of the Spanish Government's efforts to safeguard its sea traffic and sailors' lives in the face of Germany's imperturbable resolution to employ unusual and violent war measures which expose to great dangers the existence of friendly and neutral powers.

The note then mentions the recent sinkings without warning especially of the San Fulgencio, bringing coal from England, after bringing fruit to that country under German safe conduct; and recites the conditions imposed by the Berlin Government for the return of Spanish vessels from British ports and other harmful measures.

All these, the note continues, prove that German intentions neither aim at acknowledging Spanish rights nor take into account the requests of a persistently friendly and neutral country.

If the Imperial Government persists, the note adds, in declaring it adheres to its determination so as to defend its

life, Spain for the same reasons must emphasize her right to defend her own life.

Despite negative replies hitherto, the Spanish Government still trusts that the sense and significance of this note will be appreciated and that the Imperial Government will discuss a mitigation of difficulties.

COMMISSIONERS OF FRANCE NOW IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

and the language of Marshal Joffre's childhood was Catalan. It is still, so his sister, Mme. Artus, has related, the language he uses in his own family circle and when he visits his home at Rivesaltes, but he is, nonetheless, a Frenchman of Frenchmen. His father was a barrel maker at Rivesaltes and, as a boy, young Joffre attended the College of Perpignan, and from there, at the age of 15, in the year 1868, went on to Paris, where he studied for the difficult Ecole Polytechnique, the training school for artillery officers, entering that institution two years later, the year of the Franco-Prussian War. On the outbreak of the war, Joffre at once enlisted, and served as a second lieutenant in the engineers during the siege of Paris.

In military engineering he early displayed a remarkable ability, and when peace was concluded he was employed on the new fortifications of Paris. From Paris he went to organize the defense of Pontarlier, an important point on the frontier in the neighborhood of Belfort, and from Pontarlier, to the ends of the earth, namely, to Tonkin, still as a builder of defenses. At Tonkin, however, Admiral Courbet, who was in charge of the French operations, recognized in the young engineer a leader of men, and gave him a command with the French forces. Thereafter Joffre, now a captain, took part in many enterprises. He organized the defenses of Formosa under the enemy's fire, took part in the French expedition which marched on Timbuctoo to punish the natives for the destruction of the Bonaparte column, and when next heard of in building the fortifications of Diego Suarez in Madagascar. On his return to Paris, he was appointed professor of fortifications at the Higher War School, becoming successively general of brigade and general of division, to which latter rank he attained in 1905.

In February, 1910, he entered the Supreme War Council, and in July, 1911, was appointed commander-in-chief of the French Army. Within a short time of his appointment, he entered upon vigorous and drastic reforms, dismissing incompetent officers, without fear or favor, and making it, in other ways, abundantly clear that efficiency was in future, to be the test in all branches of the service. His great work since the outbreak of the present war is well known, and when France honored him by reviving for his benefit and conferring upon him the rank of Marshal of France, the tribute was approved by all his fellow countrymen, and by vast numbers outside the confines of the great Republic and its dependencies.

M. René Viviani

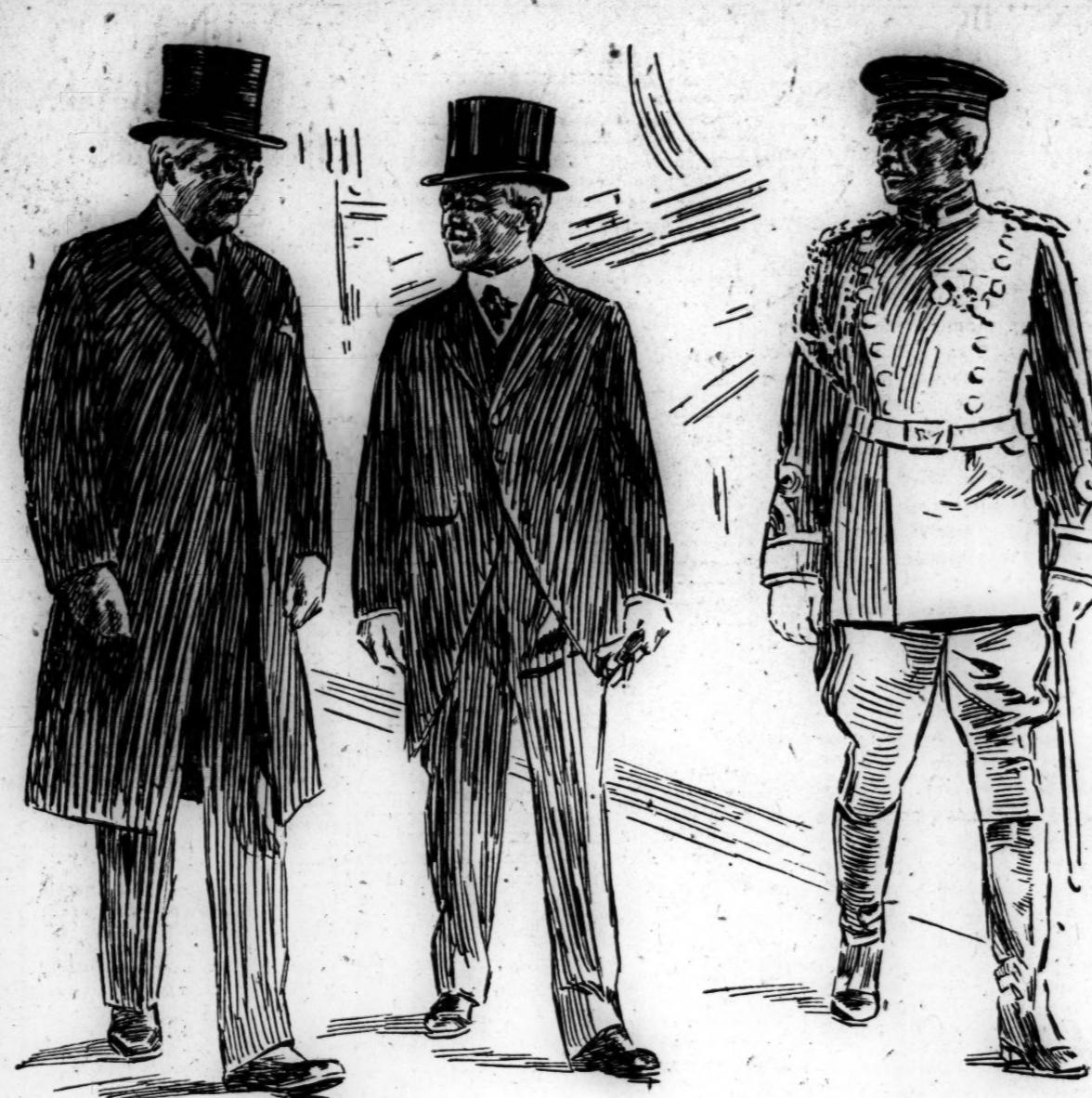
Minister of Justice and Vice-President of Council of Ministers

M. René Viviani is one of the most eminent amongst French statesmen. In those stormy days of French politics, which immediately preceded the

first to hold the post of Minister of Labor, created by M. Clemenceau in 1906.

Premier Vice-Admiral and Expert on Submarines

Vice-Admiral Chocquepart is Premier Vice-Admiral of France, thus holding the highest rank which exists in the French navy, which possesses no admiral, just as, until the position was revived for Marshal Joffre, the army possessed no field-marshal. Admiral Chocquepart, who is an expert on submarine work, entered the navy in 1871. He was promoted captain in 1898, and reached the rank of vice-admiral in 1911. At the outbreak of the war he was in command of the first squadron of the French fleet and was largely responsible for the transport of men and munitions through the Mediterranean for the Gallipoli campaign.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Leader of British mission arriving in Washington

Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State; Col. W. W. Harts, military attaché.

the first to hold the post of Minister of Labor, created by M. Clemenceau in 1906.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR GIVES MESSAGE TO AMERICANS

(Continued from page one)

war. Mr. Balfour said: "You have been watching this bloodstained drama from afar. Each month the conviction in your minds has grown that no small or petty interests are involved. You realize that this is not a quarrel for so many square miles of territory. You know thoroughly well that the liberties of mankind alone are animating the Allied cause. Therefore, you have joined in the great conquest.

"We know you will throw all your forces of invention, production and man-power into the balance. Nothing can turn you from it."

He spoke of his feelings toward America and the feeling he has sensed in America toward the Allies' cause. "You will see the war through. If there is any certainty in human affairs, that is certain. No one who has walked among you can for one moment doubt the full determination of the American people to throw themselves whole-heartedly into the greatest conflict ever waged," he went on.

"I, indeed, appreciate this opportunity to say to the American people how very deeply we value your kindness, your enthusiasm and the warmth of your welcome. All our hearts are touched by your outward and visible manifestations of that sympathetic emotion which accompanies the assumption of your part in the great cause and the insuring of its success."

Turning to the arrival of the French commission, Mr. Balfour paid tribute to the French people in general, but particularly to the part played by Marshal Joffre in the Battle of the Marne, characterizing that battle as the most momentous and decisive ever fought, and as being the turning point of this great war.

"The magnitude of America's assistance to France, England and her other allies cannot be exaggerated," he said.

Mr. Balfour concluded with a profound expression of regret at hearing of the news of Bonar Law's son being reported missing at the front.

"Of the Cabinet members who were together in England at the beginning of the war," said he, "one has been killed in action, four have lost sons and now Bonar Law meets the common and deep sorrow which has visited the humblest to the highest homes in England. The sorrow and tragedy of France has been greater than ours, because France had by far the greater army."

Well-Known Men

M. Simon, Inspector of Finances, and M. Hovelaque, Educator

M. Simon, Inspector of Finances, is regarded as a high authority on finance. He was for a long time stationed in Mexico, where the financial problems he had to solve in safeguarding the interests of French citizens were often of the most difficult nature.

M. Hovelaque, Inspector of Public Instruction, is already well known in the United States, having frequently visited this country in order to make a special study of educational questions.

THRONES GREET FRENCH MISSION IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page one)

conference at the Long residence, Mr. Balfour personally is trying to work out the means of securing and distributing to the best advantage the best results of England's experience in the war. As an evidence of the cordial greeting given by the country, Mr. Balfour and other members of his mission have received invitations from all parts of the country to visit them, but it is impossible to grant acceptances to these requests.

Aside from the conferences, the principal events of the day were calls made by Mr. Balfour on Mrs. Wilson at the White House, and Mrs. Lansing. The day closed with dinners in honor of various groups of the mission given by Cabinet members, and an official reception at the Pan-American Union in the evening.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SELMA, Tenn.—The date of the unveiling of the \$50,000 Confederate monument in Prentiss Circle in the Shiloh National Military Park has been fixed for May 17. With the exception of the bronze statues, the monument has been completed. It is believed that the ceremony will attract visitors from many parts of the United States.

VACANT LOTS BEAUTIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AMARILLO, Tex.—A campaign has been launched by Amarillo business men and civic leaders for beautifying all vacant lots. N. S. Griggs, a leading business man, has set the pace by beautifying a vacant lot adjoining his place of business, and is urging all residents of the city to clean up and beautify vacant property adjoining theirs.

NAVAL RESERVE MEN OF GREAT LAKES ARE DUE

Detachment of Bluejackets From Chicago Is to Arrive at Commonwealth Pier Followed by New York Contingent

Bluejackets from the Great Lakes training station at Chicago, Ill., are due to arrive at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, late this afternoon, and will be followed some time tomorrow by a detachment of naval militia from New York State. The detachment from Chicago is understood to contain men from various parts of the Middle and Far West. Commonwealth Pier has been fitted up to receive a total of 3000 additional men besides the approximately 1500 now there.

The communiqué says:

"The German official statement received by wireless today affords a remarkable instance of the methods the enemy is now adopting to explain away his defeat and encourage the German people. These methods consist in attributing to us designs we have never entertained, and then trying to prove that they have failed completely. Neither on the 9th of April nor the 23d did we attempt to break through the German lines in the sense conveyed in the German communiqué. Our objective in each case was limited. On both occasions we gained the objectives assigned to the attacking troops."

The German message states that the western suburbs of Lens, Avion, Oppy, Gavrelle, Roer and Guemappe were the hottest places in the fierce struggle. This is obviously intended to give the impression that all these places were included in our objectives. As a matter of fact, we made no attacks at the first three mentioned places, which are at a considerable distance from our lines."

HOW GERMANY IS INFORMED OF DEFEATS IN WEST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The tenor of yesterday's German official communiqué, with its somewhat flamboyant passages, which are regarded here as evidently intended to encourage the German people by such statements as "the enemy's attempt to break through near Arras has failed with tremendous losses" and "broken before the heroism of the German infantry," is considered so encouraging by the British War Office that a special communiqué has been issued pointing out the anxiety with which the German headquarters regard the situation.

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LES DARCY NOT TO BOX

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Cox stated emphatically today that Les Darcy will not be allowed to box in Ohio, despite his reported enlistment in the Army Aviation Corps.



I Want To Sell You My Shop

THERE is no great gain in selling you one Suit of Clothes. I am trying to sell you my whole shop, which means Confidence, Service, Correct Merchandising, Principles, Certainty of Satisfaction, the Feeling of Satisfaction in Safe Hands.

You pay me \$20 to \$45 for a Stein-Bloch Suit with the clear understanding that your money remains mine, only if you think you've received full value.

I am specializing in Dollar Scarfs—full shapes and full values—beautiful, exclusive silks, which knot well.

JOHN DAVID STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES Broadway at 32nd Street NEW YORK

THE EDDY REFRIGERATORS are made of White Pine Wood

the best non-conductor and most suitable of all woods for the purpose.

The shelves are

Solid Slate-Stone

They retain the Cold

The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy

Manufactured by

D. EDDEY & SONS CO., Boston, Mass.

Baked for catalog.

Mailed Free.

CLOSE'S OLD FASHIONED HARD CANDIES

Made from the same materials as Close's well-known Hard Candy. Contains no artificial colors.

ASSORTED DROPS

(Separate flavors if desired.)

1 lb. \$2. 2 lbs. \$6. 5 lbs. \$12.

BABY STICK CANDY

(Assorted flavors only)

1 lb. \$2. 2 lbs. \$6.

You will like these candies—try them.

RETAILERS, ATTENTION

If you want to procure

CHARLESTOWN IS PLANNING FIGHT AGAINST SALOON

Hundreds of Petitions Urge Licensing Board to Reduce Number of Liquor Places in Vicinity of the Navy Yard

Hundreds of petitions asking for a reduction in the number of saloons in Charlestown and protesting against several removals have been filed with the Boston Licensing Board. Congregational and Baptist ministers of the Charlestown section are to see the board and urge recognition of the popular demand. Prohibition workers in Charlestown have been able to show several cases of dealers who, previously convicted for violations of the liquor laws, are trying to reestablish themselves or expand their business.

One dealer has petitioned for two locations and when workers in that district asked why the board allowed him to make two proposals when he had been twice convicted for violation of the liquor law it was answered that "he wanted to be sure of one of them." From purely economic standpoint, prohibition is urged by many persons in Charlestown, not only to keep the sailors of the United States Navy as far as possible from the doors of the saloons, which now line the streets surrounding the navy yard, but also to remove their influence from the longshoremen, merchant sailors and other men who are needed during the war. Conditions along Charlestown streets are not attractive to the visitor and many conscientious municipal workers would like to see the number of saloons reduced to a minimum and have the navy yard district a proper place for women and children to visit.

Women of Charlestown are anxious to defeat the petition of one dealer to move to a building within a few feet of the Mystic Children's playground and directly opposite one of the gates to the navy yard. Already one saloon is located where it is a menace to the Navy men and the children using the Mystic playground. The addition of another is objected to greatly by the mothers.

Hearings on the Charlestown licenses will be given in the course of a few weeks, it is expected, and the many people who have signed, protesting petitions, representing practically every Protestant church, the Women's Municipal League and independent societies, are planning to work hard against the granting of any more licenses. A mass meeting will be held soon, it is said, and at this time the popular sentiment of Charlestown is expected to voice to the Licensing Board the opinion that if licenses can be rejected in Dorchester, where the vote was for license, they can also be rejected in Charlestown, which has seen most of the undesirable results of a suburban "license" community.

MILK PRODUCERS MEET IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Milk producers of the Connecticut Valley who supply the local trade, the Springfield handlers, together with representatives of the Hampden County Improvement League gathered here today to discuss local milk rates for the two and six months periods beginning May 1. Nearly all the farmers sending milk to this city are members of the Springfield branch of the New England Milk Producers Association, but it is claimed that some of the dealers are obtaining milk from independent producers whose prices are below those of the association.

The producers of the Springfield branch have made a demand on the dealers for 6½ cents a quart from May 1 to July 1, or 7 cents a quart from May 1 to Oct. 1. The dealers rejected the demand for the increase, which amounts in some cases to 1½ cents a quart, and the meeting today was called for the purpose of adjusting the controversy.

The dealers declare that it is unfair for the Producers Association to insist upon 6½ cent milk, when independent producers are sending 7000 quarts into the city daily at 5½ cents. The producers reply that the greater part of the 7000 quarts comes from northern New York and New Hampshire, and is inferior to the comparatively nearby Connecticut Valley milk.

The action at the meeting today is being watched very closely by producers and dealers in other parts of Massachusetts, where similar conditions obtain, as it is felt that if the producers receive an advance in Springfield, efforts will be made to raise the wholesale prices in Boston, Worcester, Providence and other large New England cities.

SUMMONS NOT ISSUED

Summons for those people whose names were taken for working in vegetable gardens last Sunday were refused to patrolmen of Station 17, West Roxbury, yesterday as the judge said that he regarded work in such gardens as a "necessity." However, those who had their names taken for working on hen coops, fences, and general repair work will have to answer summons.

RATE INCREASE SCHEDULES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To obviate delay in filing complete new schedules of rates from the ground up, the Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the railroads to file supplementary schedules in their appeals for the proposed 15 per cent general increase to cover added expenses of the eight-hour day.

SHIP WORKERS ARE SOUGHT BY U. S. OFFICIALS

Efforts are to be made at once by United States Government officials to register cakers and ironworkers competent to construct wooden ships, say United States immigration officials at Boston. Anthony Caminetto, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, telegraphed the Boston office today as follows:

"Continue efforts to secure register of shipwrights or ship carpenters. Issue call for cakers and ironworkers for wooden ship construction. Urgent and important."

Boston officials of immigration said today that the plan of the Federal Government to construct 1000 wooden ships as quickly as possible has brought out the full value of the free employment service as handled by the United States Department of Labor. Telegrams similar to the one received in Boston were sent from Washington to all parts of the country and every branch office of the employment service will immediately aid in securing available men.

About 200 men have been registered in Boston, mostly house carpenters, who say that they are well able to work on ships with a reasonable amount of instruction, or under the supervision of an expert on the job.

Owing to the fact that cakers have become scarce in recent years, when wooden shipbuilding has been declining, the local officers anticipate increased interest in this kind of work and are making every effort to secure efficient men.

CANADA'S WAR DEBT IS \$1,300,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, declared in the Canadian House of Commons that Canada's national debt may reach \$1,300,000,000 by the end of the current year, owing to war expenditures occasioned by the increased military efforts of the Dominion. Since the war began, he asserted, the outlay of maintaining troops at the front was about \$600,000,000 and in consequence the national debt had jumped from \$336,000,000 to \$900,000,000.

Alluding to the relationship between national income and expenditures and the increase of the national debt, Sir Thomas stated the war revenues from all sources for the first year of the war was about \$130,000,000; the second year, \$170,000,000, and the year ending last March about \$232,000,000. Aside from direct war expenditures last year, the outlay was \$173,000,000, of which he declared \$25,000,000 represented increased interest and pension charges resulting from the war.

BUDGET APPROVED BY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

Boston's budget for the fiscal year 1917-18, estimated at \$25,053,451.56, was passed by the committee on appropriations of the City Council yesterday afternoon. The salary rolls were scrutinized by the members of the committee. The absentees were Councilmen Storrow and Collins. Every advance in salary proposed by Mayor Curley was allowed by the councilmen.

The budget, as it now stands with the approval of the appropriations committee, will go before the City Council next Monday and be enacted into law. As the committee on appropriations is made up of the entire membership of the council the action next Monday will be a formality.

RAILWAY MAIL ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the first division of the Railway Mail Association, comprising the six New England states, held in Boston yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, Charles E. Crafts of Huntingdon, Mass.; vice-president, P. T. McCarthy, Watertown, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, C. H. McFarland, Chelsea, Mass.; H. E. Stearns, I. Hyman and S. J. Peace of the Boston postal district were elected members of the executive committee. It was announced that the returns of the national election showed the following officers reelected: President, E. J. Ryan; vice-president, C. M. Harvey; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Ross.

CHANGE IN STREET PROGRAM

Change in the general program for expending \$800,000, to be raised by bonds of the city of Boston for laying out and improvement of streets under the direction of the Board of Street Commissioners, is promised by Mayor Curley in statement made to John R. Murphy, chairman of the Finance Commission. The commission, on Monday, in a communication to the City Council objected to the proposed expenditure of \$800,000 on streets in the ground that so much of the money was to be devoted to small side streets and the larger thoroughfares neglected.

MALDEN ALDERMEN MEET

MALDEN, Mass.—At a meeting of both branches of the Malden City Government last evening, an order for \$5000 to be spent by the Malden committee on public safety was passed. An order for \$8000 for new central fire station on the southwesterly corner of Middlesex and Center streets was also passed. The aldermen confirmed 20 more special constables for emergency service.

COMBINATION TO BUY COAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To obviate delay in filing complete new schedules of rates from the ground up, the Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the railroads to file supplementary schedules in their appeals for the proposed 15 per cent general increase to cover added expenses of the eight-hour day.

BOSTON ACTIVE IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR CONVENTION

Contests in Suffolk County Districts Largely on Party Lines, Though Election Is Supposed to Be Nonpartisan

Among the most active campaigners for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, Tuesday, May 1, are the candidates in the Boston districts where campaign organizations have been built up in numerous instances among members of the regular Republican and Democratic ward committees. Although the election will be nonpartisan, the voting in most of the districts is expected to follow party lines, and it will not be surprising to political headquarters if those districts which ordinarily sent Republican members to the Legislature elect delegates who are Republicans, and vice versa in the strongly Democratic districts.

In Boston, the districts are relatively small in area compared with the rural districts, and this compactness, together with the numerous public gatherings and meetings of fraternal organizations, allows full opportunity to circulate campaign cards and other literature. Few rallies are being held but candidates are nightly speaking or making acquaintances at places where voters gather.

Boston districts where the rivalry is keen, the number of delegates to be elected from each being half the number of candidates except in the twelfth Suffolk where there are two out of five, include the following:

Seventh Suffolk—Samuel J. Barron of Boston, Charles A. Brothers of Boston, Guy W. Cox of Boston, William S. Kinney of Boston, John F. B. Litchfield of Boston, David T. Montague of Boston.

Eighth Suffolk—Arthur E. Burr of Boston, Charles P. Curtis Jr. of Boston, Henry Parkman of Boston, Henry L. Shattuck of Boston.

Nineteenth Suffolk—Luke L. Kelly of Boston, Albert J. Davy of Boston, John H. Drew of Boston, Herbert A. Kenny of Boston, John J. Mansfield of Boston.

Sixteenth Suffolk—John Ballantyne of Boston, John F. Duffy of Boston, Albert A. Ginsberg of Boston, David Stoneman of Boston.

Seventeenth Suffolk—William J. Coughlan of Boston, Dennis D. Driscoll of Boston, Christopher J. Halligan Jr. of Boston, Alfred A. Swallow of Boston.

Eighteenth Suffolk—Walter J. Dayton of Boston, John H. Dorsey of Boston, James J. Moynihan of Boston, John F. Myron of Boston.

Nineteenth Suffolk—Stanford Bates of Boston, Tilton S. Bell of Boston, John F. Cusick of Boston, Joseph L. Martin of Boston, Joseph Michelman of Boston, John J. Riley of Boston.

Twenty-Second Suffolk—Francis N. Balch of Boston, George P. Beckford of Boston, Leo J. Dunn of Boston, John Graumann of Boston, Joseph J. Leonard of Boston, Robert M. Morton of Boston.

Twenty-Fourth Suffolk—Percy G. Bolster of Boston, Roland W. Brayton of Boston, Samuel Benjamin Finkel of Boston, William L. F. Gilman of Boston, John George Parker of Boston, Augustus W. Perry of Boston.

Twenty-Fifth Suffolk—Robert S. Driscoll of Boston, William S. Youngman of Boston.

In the Twenty-sixth District, Daniel H. Coakley is unopposed for election. Winthrop composes the Twenty-first District, and here Benjamin B. Piper and Eugene P. Whittier are rivals for the single delegateship.

Revere had contests between Nelson S. Burbank and Michael F. Shaw in the Twenty-seventh District.

NAVAL AND MARINE BILL IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Naval Committee, this afternoon, reported favorably a bill urged by Secretary Daniels to increase the Navy from \$7,000 to 100,000 men and the Marine Corps from 17,400 to 30,000 men.

COLLEGES TAKE WAR ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A committee representing seven colleges—Union, Columbia, Vassar, Rochester, Fordham, Hunter and Cornell Summer School—has approved universal military service by selective conscription and recommended to the Federal Government the appointment of a commission by the Council of National Defense to outline a policy for women students in colleges, both with respect to their college studies and to their enlistment for national service.

CLEAN UP WEEK TO OPEN

Boston's annual clean-up campaign will open next Monday and continue until May 12. The Department of Public Works is to take a greater interest in this year's campaign than formerly and Edward F. Murphy, the commissioner, is urging similar cooperation on the part of everybody in Boston.

ROXBURY BOYS CLUB

Mayor Curley is expected to speak at the meeting in Intercolonial Hall, Roxbury, tonight, of the workers in the campaign to raise \$75,000 for the Roxbury Boys' Club. Total pledges reported yesterday amounted to \$1867.25 and the grand total in the campaign is \$29,527.

A CENTRALIZED WAR DEPARTMENT AGAIN PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Frank Clark of Florida, chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, on Tuesday introduced in the House a joint resolution providing for the removal of the War Department from its present decentralized quarters in the Army and Navy Building and in rented quarters elsewhere in Washington, to the large office structure originally designed for the Department of the Interior. The representative argues that the War Department should, for efficiency sake, be housed in one building, and his committee will be called to make a report upon the resolution during the week.

Objection is inevitable, for many representatives protested against any such move when the plan was verbally proposed upon the floor some time ago.

STUDIES BIRDS FROM CLASSROOM WINDOW

TORONTO, Ont.—Quiet colored clothing, a quiet manner, a good bird guide and a pair of field glasses are secondary essentials in studying birds, said Miss Bertha Shoultz in her address recently before the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, says the Globe.

"The first essential is a seeing eye, and it is surprising how much more we can see if the habit of observation is cultivated." She related that from the window of her classroom her class had identified 15 species of birds last spring in a Norway maple tree growing in the school grounds. "Look for the birds in that tree early in May when it is in bloom," she said.

She related many charming stories of birds she had met, one of them, an orange-crowned kinglet, which flitted within reach of her hand the other day when she was walking home through a bit of woods in East Toronto.

On noticing the kinglet she stood quite still until it approached her fearlessly. Miss Shoultz showed over 50 lantern slides and related many interesting things about the birds represented.

ESPIONAGE BILL IS REPORTED TO HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Webb introduced into the House today the espionage bill which the Judiciary Committee has had for two weeks.

Less drastic in some particulars than the Senate measure, in that it provides that only the giving of information with intent to injure the United States shall be penalized,

whereas the Senate bill makes the dissemination of any knowledge useful to an enemy of the United States a crime, the bill is in the main like that debated in the upper House.

Opposition in the chamber of representatives is anticipated.

OXMAN PERJURY CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prosecution of Frank C. Oxman, accused of perjury, which convicted Tom Mooney, labor leader, sentenced to execution July 22 for placing the bomb which killed 10 preparedness parade spectators here in July of last year, opened here before Judge Mathew Brady. E. F. Rigall, who accuses Oxman of an attempt to bribe him to corroborate his testimony, occupied the stand and told his story in detail.

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Charles L. Burrill, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, has publicly advocated postponing the Constitutional Convention because of the cost of such a gathering in this year of extraordinary expenses.

That failure to adopt the initiative and referendum may readily lead to agitation for a pure democracy is the view of Sherman L. Whipple, who spoke before the Reciprocity Club at the Bellevue last evening. He said that after legislators in some states were found to be representatives of special interests and the people began to believe that they were not getting a square deal, they began to take thought and to adopt the initiative and referendum.

Charles L. Burrill, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, has publicly advocated postponing the Constitutional Convention because of the cost of such a gathering in this year of extraordinary expenses.

For years you have been paying from \$5 to \$10 extra, which gave you no additional service or quality in your clothes, because this amount was absorbed by unnecessary operating expenses. The JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS have changed all this by its

Gilt Crest

of Quality

The Seal

"Gilt Crest"

Silk Hosiery

FOR WOMEN

\$1.35 per Pair

MADE of the finest pure thread silk with high

spliced heels, double soles and toes; deep

garter welt; in black and white.

ALSO:

Lisle Hosiery

40c per Pair

or 3 Pairs for \$1.15

A BEAUTIFUL black mercerized lisle stocking

in medium weight, with extra high spliced heel

and six-thread toe; reinforced deep garter welt. A

TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY ISSUE IS AGAIN REVIVED

Senator Gifford at Elevated Hearing, Says He Does Not Object to Appropriation if It Is Not Tagged Investigation

Senator Charles L. Gifford, one of the chief objectors to a telephone investigation appropriation, declared today at the close of a public hearing that he favored a plan to give the Public Service Commission money to conduct an investigation providing the appropriation didn't have the stamp of "investigation" specially attached to it.

He felt about the same in regard to the proposed investigation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company which forms a part of the Special Commission report of the financial condition of the Elevated, which the Senate Ways and Means Committee was considering today.

"I feel the same about this investigation as I do about the telephone investigation," said Senator Gifford, directing his remarks to Public Service Commissioner Joseph Eastman. "We'll give you the \$15,000 additional for your telephone department and you may use it for an investigation if you wish, but we don't want the appropriation to carry with it an order from the Legislature to investigate the Telephone company, to stir up the public and probably affect the stock of the corporation."

Commissioner Eastman was the only one to address the committee on the report of the special commission, which has been heard before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. President Matthew C. Brush of the Elevated and F. E. Snow, attorney for the Elevated, were present.

Explanation of the first two parts of the proposed "Elevated" act, which deal with (a) a return of deposit made by the company to the Commonwealth; (b) purchase of the Cambridge Subway was not interrupted by the committee members except on the sections of the second part relative to the issue of bonds. They wanted to know why the act provides that the treasurer may borrow money if the Cambridge Subway loan bonds cannot be sold at par, and Mr. Eastman explained that such provision was only a safeguard and might not be necessary.

Mr. Eastman pointed out that the serial payment plan should not apply to the subway bond. The State Treasurer had estimated, he said, that under the serial bond plan, taxpayers would have to bear part of the burden for the first 15 years of the 40 years duration of the bond. The sinking fund plan provided for in the act would take the burden off the taxpayer entirely. The company would pay a cental of 4½ per cent a year upon the price paid by the State for the subway.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE RECEIVES MANY REPORTS

In the Massachusetts Senate today the committee on mercantile affairs reports "reference to the next General Court" on the special reports of the recess committee on building legislation and relative to building legislation on dwelling houses. Messrs. Odlin and Clauss of the House dissent.

The committee on social welfare reports "ought to pass" on a new draft of the bill to establish qualifications for members of wage boards. The new draft providing that such boards shall consist of five representatives of employers in the industry in question, five persons representing the female employees of the industry, and three disinterested persons appointed by the minimum wage commission to represent the public. The members shall not be members of the bar.

The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs reports the resolve to provide for an investigation by the State Highway Commission relative to the reconstruction of Furnace Brook Parkway in Quincy.

The Committee on Public Service reports "leave to withdraw" on the petition to increase the salaries of the electrician and assistant electrician employed at the State House; and on the petition to regulate the salaries of members and clerks in the boiler inspection department of the District Police.

The Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought to pass" on the following measures:

Bill making additional appropriations for sundry miscellaneous expenses authorized by law.

Bill providing for the construction of a highway in the town of Groton.

Bill providing for the reconstruction of a bridge and its approaches over the Charles River in Newton and Wellesley.

Bill authorizing the State Highway Commission to improve the highway between Wakefield and Saugus.

The Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought not to pass" on the resolve providing for an investigation by the Director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons as to a new site for the State Prison.

BRITISH WAR EXPERTS ARRIVE IN PORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Accompanied by a guard of five British soldiers, six additional members of the Balfour party arrived at an American port on a British steamer today. They will leave immediately for Washington. The arrival of these members was shrouded in secrecy. Their names did not appear on the passenger lists. Soldiers

who accompanied them were not armed. They represented the Scots Guards, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Service Corps and Army Ordnance Corps. All were noncommissioned officers, who had seen service. One wore stripes on his sleeve, showing he had been twice wounded.

These additional members of the British commission are military experts. Among them is Judge M. S. Ames, munitions expert, who is to act in an advisory capacity to the United States Government. Others in the party are Col. Thomas Goodwin, ordnance expert; Major Heron, medical expert; Major Langhorne, gunnery; Capt. B. P. Sheldon, J. A. Leeming, James McGowan and Capt. M. E. De Jarney, who is to join the French commission in Washington.

SIMILARITY IN NAMES PROTESTED

The State commission on the Constitutional Convention has objected, in a letter today, to the adoption of the "Committee on Publicity of the Constitutional Convention," as the title of another organization. The State board declares that, in the opinion of the members, there is too much similarity in the names of the two bodies and calls attention to the fact that the rival body is a private one engaged in propaganda work, "particularly against the initiative and referendum." The letter of today points out that the usefulness of the State commission will be much diminished if the impression gets abroad that it is advocating or opposing measures. The commission also expresses the hope that the activities of the commission can be so conducted as to avoid the creation of that impression.

ARGENTINE CORN CROP TO BE SMALL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Following the limited production of wheat in Argentina, the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that the corn crop will be the smallest of any year in the last decade. The Ministry of Agriculture places the annual domestic consumption of corn at 1,680,700 tons, and this year's yield is estimated at 1,523,000 tons. There is an appreciable stock of corn left over from last year, from which the deficit can be covered, besides leaving a small quantity for export.

GENERAL COLE ENLISTS

Charles H. Cole, former Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, enlisted Tuesday night as a private in the mounted orderly section of the headquarters company of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., which at that time was the only vacancy in the regiment. It was announced at Governor McCall's office this afternoon that Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment had appointed Private Cole a captain to-day.

Recruiting at United States stations in Boston was satisfactory today, although no former adjutant-generals applied for enlistment. The Navy is to open a substation at Lynn tomorrow and expects to enrolling a large number of men in that city because of the recent closing of shoe factories there. The Navy recruited 21 men yesterday, the Army 27 and the Marine Corps 9.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A rivers and harbors bill totaling from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 will be reported to the House next week with the approval of the President. Chairman Small of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee said today. The bill will provide for maintenance of completed projects and such appropriations for uncompleted and new projects as can be linked up with the national defense.

ECONOMIES ARE URGED

Heads of the various city departments met in conference with Mayor Curley today in regard to salary ratings and changes during the year and also relative to possible economies, so that the departments would show surplus for the reserve fund in December rather than a deficit. Unless there were greater economies in the departments than in the past, Mayor Curley stated that the departments would not be able to keep within their appropriations.

SUFFRAGE PROTESTED

The Public Interests League of Massachusetts will today put into the hands of every Senator and Representative in Congress a written protest against the request of the National Woman's Suffrage Association that national woman suffrage be adopted as a "war measure." These protests contain an attack upon pacifism as a danger to the country and declare that the suffragists are almost entirely against preparedness.

WOMEN'S AID IN CROP WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A nation-wide movement to enlist all women and children in the food production campaign has been set afoot by the board of managers of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. Mrs. Henry Harmon of Vermont, chairman of the farm and garden committee, was appointed to travel as organizer and instructor in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

VIRGINIA BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Accompanied by a guard of five British soldiers, six additional members of the Balfour party arrived at an American port on a British steamer today. They will leave immediately for Washington. The arrival of these members was shrouded in secrecy. Their names did not appear on the passenger lists. Soldiers

ARTISANS WILL BE RECRUITED

More than 1700 skilled laborers in occupations requiring a considerable degree of technical knowledge are to be recruited in the six New England states comprising the new Department of the Northeast, as members of the Quartermasters Enlisted Reserve Corps, U. S. A., under the supervision of a civilian committee recently appointed by the quartermaster-general of the United States Army.

Under the direction of the central committee local boards will be selected in the leading cities of the other New England states and in Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford and Boston to choose the men desired.

Men with qualifications as chauffeurs, bakers, butchers, foremen carpenters, clerks, electricians, overseers of labor, master plumbers and stenographers are among the higher grades desired and will be enlisted as sergeants.

The enlistment period will be for four years, but until actually called on for active service they will be liable only for two weeks' service with pay in each year. Compensation for active service will be an increase of 20 per cent over pay in peace time.

Men without dependents between the ages of 18 and 45 will be selected, and Massachusetts' quota is 475.

The central committee in charge in New England consists of Maj. Harry G. Chase, signal corps; N. G. M.; Lieut. Theodore C. Baker, First Squadron Cavalry, N. G. M.; Edward J. Sampson of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, and Capt. Franklin J. Burnham of the Quartermasters Reserve Corps, U. S. A., who is secretary and executive officer of the committee.

NAVY YARD IMPROVEMENTS

Work calling for spending approximately \$1,000,000 for new buildings and improvements at the Charlestown Navy Yard and at the naval ammunition depot at Hingham is now being rushed under the direction of Navy Yard officials. The largest single item in the appropriations that have been made recently by Congress is one of \$500,000 for a modern seven-story storehouse to be built at the Navy Yard. Five magazine buildings are to be put up at Hingham, and the cost of these buildings is expected to approximate \$200,000.

Other items in the list of appropriations are: Improvements in central power plant \$150,000, extension of present chain shop \$60,000, alterations on dry dock, No. 2, \$17,500; sterilizing and disinfecting plant \$9000, locomotive and crane shed \$20,000, temporary storehouse \$18,000. The Navy Yard is now employing 4500 men on these improvements and on other work.

STATUS OF HARVARD MEN

The exact status of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps has not been determined by the authorities at Washington, D. C., but A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, who has recently returned from a conference with Secretary of War Baker is urging Harvard men to keep on enlisting in the corps. The proposal now before the War Department, it is understood, is that all New England college men under 20 years and nine months of age be trained at Harvard, while older ones are sent to the regular training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., which opens May 8.

French officers who have come to the United States to assist in training the corps at Harvard are expected to arrive at Cambridge Friday, and a parade and drill of the corps is planned for that afternoon. Harvard Law School students who enlist in any branch of the United States service are to receive immediate leave of absence and credit for the year's work without the necessity of taking the final examinations.

FILERNE COLD STORAGE FOR YOUR FURS



Wedding Gowns to Order

Made to your order in the workroom.

Only this week the custom workroom made for one wedding six bridesmaids' gowns of soft, yellow taffeta and a maid of honor's gown of orchid taffeta. The maid of honor's dress had a corsage bouquet of hand-made yellow flowers. To wear these the millinery workroom made six yellow George-

ette crepe flower-topped hats for the bridesmaids and an orchid colored hat for the maid of honor. Hats are dyed to individual order.

The custom workroom has developed entirely unique bridal veils and caps from a collection of old-fashioned pictures.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

MELROSE ENROLLING FOR THE FARM ARMY

Melrose began a campaign today to enlist high school boys over 16 years of age in the "farm army" that is to help Massachusetts farmers grow more foodstuffs this year, and 125 boys enlisted at the first call. School officials expect that this number will be more than doubled when all the boys have talked the matter over with their parents. Mayor Charles H. Adams and school officials addressed a mass meeting of high school boys this afternoon just before the close of school in regard to enlisting in the "food army" that it was decided to organize in Massachusetts as the result of a conference of educators with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety Tuesday.

One hundred and twenty-five of the boys had seen newspaper accounts of the conference and had secured their parents' consent to enlist in the army Tuesday night. These boys were allowed to volunteer at the mass meeting today. Other boys were asked to talk with their parents and be ready to volunteer later. There are about 350 boys in Melrose High School over 16 years of age, and of these it is thought that all will volunteer except about 50 who have already made arrangements to do other work this summer.

GOVERNOR MC CALL VETOES TRUST ACT

Governor McCall vetoed the act "Relating to Trusts" on account of the third section, today. The veto was received in the House this afternoon and action postponed until tomorrow. He approved the first two sections, but said that he doubted whether Section 3 did not provide a corporation with a defense against the beneficiaries who should be protected. Section 3 reads:

"A company or corporation, public or private, or quasi corporation, or the managers of a trust, shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, express, implied, or constructive, to which any of its shares, bonds or securities are subject, or to ascertain or inquire whether the trust authorizes a transfer thereof by the holder."

CAPT. VON RINTELEN BROUGHT TO AMERICA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. Franz von Rintelen, captured in England following American indictments charging neutrality violations, arrived here today guarded by Scotland Yard men. It is expected he will testify in the trial of former Representative Buchanan and others connected with alleged conspiracies to cause strikes in munition plants.

Capt. von Rintelen is a friend of Prince Henry of Prussia and of the Kaiser.

MINNEAPOLIS TAKES DRASIC WAR ACTION

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Minnesota's Public Safety Commission ordered all saloons, pool halls and motion picture houses in certain sections of Minneapolis closed, as its first war measure today.

BINDER TWINE SHORTAGE

TORONTO, Ont.—A shortage of binder twine faces the continent, says the Globe. The supply of shipping to transport hemp from Manilla is small, and German ships will be utilized. This, however, will not do away with the difficulty of getting shipments East owing to the railway car shortage. If the trouble continues the West will be deeply affected.

French officers who have come to the United States to assist in training the corps at Harvard are expected to arrive at Cambridge Friday, and a parade and drill of the corps is planned for that afternoon. Harvard Law School students who enlist in any branch of the United States service are to receive immediate leave of absence and credit for the year's work without the necessity of taking the final examinations.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

ceded by their tanks, broke forward on a front of 30 kilometers to the attack behind this wall of fire.

Their destructive fire received them and in many places forced them to withdraw with heavy losses. At other points the battle ebbed and flowed with great bitterness. Whenever the British gained ground our infantry, brave unto the last and eager for attack, drove them back again by strong counterattacks.

The western suburbs of Lens, Avion, Oppy, Gavrelle, Rœux and Guemappe were the hottest places in the fierce struggle. Their names will be associated with the deeds of heroism by our regiments from almost every German district between the sea and the Alps.

The British attempt to break through near Arras has failed with tremendous losses, as was the case on the Aisne and in the Champagne. England might have suffered a heavy, sanguinary defeat through the foresight of German headquarters and the tenacious desire of our brave troops for victory. The army will face the new battles with complete confidence.

Northeast of Arras fighting for Gavrelle took place throughout the day. Along the Arras-Cambrai road new English attacks were delivered this evening.

Reports from the troops unanimously confirm that yesterday's losses of the English were unprecedentedly high.

On the Aisne and in Champagne there has been strong firing at intervals.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—This morning's British official communiqué states that in the area east of Havrincourt Wood the British captured the hamlet of Bihlens during the night, northeast of Trescault Village. Fighting took place early this morning along the British front between the Cojeul and la Scarpe rivers. Further progress has been made by British troops and the ground gained has been secured. The number of prisoners captured by the British forces since the morning of the 23rd is 3029, including 56 officers.

A British official communication issued last night says:

Further information received regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was of an exceptionally fierce nature. Seven German divisions were engaged on the front from Croisilles to Gavrelle. Several points of tactical importance changed hands, more than once, but eventually all these remained in our possession, except a few buildings north of Rœux. Not only were frequent hostile counterattacks shattered by our massed artillery fire, but those of the Germans who succeeded in penetrating our barrages were cut down by our rifle or machine gun fire.

One British corps took prisoners from no less than four German divisions. Our troops advanced along the whole front.

Today there has again been considerable fighting, though somewhat less fierce in nature, at several points on the battlefield. Between the Seneze River and Monchy le Preux our progress has been continued and our line has been advanced to within a few hundred yards of Fontaine les Croisilles and Chery.

During the afternoon in the neighborhood of Gavrelle a hostile counterattack by strong forces was broken up by our artillery and driven back in disorder under our fire.

More than 2000 prisoners have passed through our collecting stations since Monday morning, and there are others yet to come.

There was a greater amount of fighting in the air on Monday than has taken place before in a single day. Our airplanes attacked the German machines wherever they could be found, with striking success, going far behind the German lines and bombing German railways, dumps and aerodromes.

In the course of the fighting 15 German machines were brought down and destroyed, and 24 others were driven down out of control, a majority of which probably crashed. A large twin engine three-seater was brought down inside our lines. Its occupants were made prisoners. Only two of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—This afternoon's French communiqué states that the French made some progress southeast of Cerny en Laonnois in the Aisne region and took some prisoners.

The German attack this morning after violent bombardment in the Hurebelle neighborhood and on the Vauclers plateau was completely stopped by the French fire. In the Champagne, near Nameless Mount, the French progressed, capturing some prisoners and guns. The Germans fruitlessly attempted surprise attacks near Tabure and Maison de Champagne and left many casualties in the barbed-wire entanglements. A French reconnoitering detachment in the Ammertzviller region penetrated the German lines, returning with prisoners.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

The day was marked chiefly by artillery actions along the whole front. We continued to shell the German batteries and organizations in the regions of St. Quentin, the Oise, Corbeny, Juvincourt and the Champagne. Explosions were observed in a number of batteries.

We have brought in four German

howitzers of 105 millimeters captured during recent engagements on the plateau of the Chemin des Dames, not included in the previous inventory made public.

Near Moronvilliers our light forces penetrated the German trenches and found them filled with Germans who had fallen.

Belgian communication: There was intense artillery activity this morning.

Eastern theater, April 23: Artillery actions occurred along the whole front. A German bombing squadron was obliged by British airplanes to turn about.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

In the region of St. Quentin and the Oise our artillery directed an effective counterattack at German batteries. Our patrols were very active, bringing back prisoners. Two German reconnoitering parties which attempted to approach our lines near Vaucour were repulsed with heavy losses.

Violent artillery fighting occurred in the region of Hurebelle, in the Foulon Valley, and near Craonne. We were able to make progress and improve our positions on the plateau of the Chemin des Dames, and near Juvincourt we captured a German post. Two German surprise attacks northeast of Reims were repulsed. We took prisoners.

In the Champagne there was general fighting, during which we took prisoners. We directed with success a bombardment against the German lines of communication. Near Espannes one of our reconnoitering parties penetrated the German lines and brought back prisoners, after destroying several shelters.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official Italian statement of yesterday reads:

In the upper Cordeval on Sunday night, the Austrian detachment attempting against Italian positions in the Ciampodell zone was dispersed as was also a similar action against the Italian lines on the Gavrelle. Italian detachments surprised an advanced Austrian position near Kostenjewka, making the defenders prisoners.

BRITISH AEROPLANES ATTACK DESTROYERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A British Admiralty statement reports an attack by three British naval machines on five enemy destroyers, which were seen at 4:10 p.m. on Monday steaming between Blankenberghe and Zeebrugge in a northeasterly direction five miles off the coast.

The leading machine, says the statement, attacked, dropping 16 bombs, one of which was seen to obtain a direct hit. The remaining four destroyers scattered and were attacked by the two remaining machines, 32 bombs being dropped. The leading destroyer was observed to take a list to port and remained stationary after all the bombs had been dropped.

The four destroyers closed in on the disabled craft. A hostile seaplane attacked our machines, but was easily driven off. At 6:30 o'clock the four destroyers were reported by a reconnaissance machine as entering Zeebrugge Harbor. It is considered most probable that one destroyer was sunk.

BRITISH DENIAL OF WHEAT REPORTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The press bureau has issued a communiqué wherein it is characterized as entirely inaccurate the statement published on Monday morning to the effect that there was a surplus of 81,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada available for export and that the British Government had recently sold 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in America.

The communiqué says the latest official estimate of surplus stock of wheat in Canada is much below the figure given and no wheat held by the British Government has been sold.

TURKS WITHDRAW IN PALESTINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official communication dated April 22 and referring to the operations against the Turks on the Sinaï reads:

The Turks defeated near Gaza

withdrew their right wing. They are constructing new positions with the object of protecting that flank. The small number of prisoners taken in this fight proves that the struggle was a desperate one. We captured a large number of rifles and some automatic guns. Three armored motor cars which our opponents sent into the fight were destroyed.

PROHIBITION DINNER

Members of the Prohibition State Committee will hold their annual spring dinner in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, tonight. The speakers will include former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, Matthew Hale, national chairman, Progressive Party; Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and the Rev. George R. Starr of Roxbury. It is expected that a "state" of prohibition delegates to the Constitutional Convention will be announced.

FRANKLIN PARK WORK

The Cambridge Cement Stone Com-

pany of Brighton submitted the lowest bid on the artificial stone work and erection of iron fencing and gates at the "Greeting" at the entrance to the zoological gardens at Franklin Park.

The artificial stone work will be done in connection with the location of the pillars from the old Customs House.

The bid was \$21,850, the next lowest being \$5000 higher.

We have brought in four German

LABOR UNION AID URGED IN WAR CONFERENCE

Samuel Gompers Sends Invitation to France to Send Representatives to Act With Mission — Great Britain Assents

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A message of greeting to organized labor in France, urging representatives of that country to be represented at the International war conference of labor men soon to be held here, has been sent by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and chairman of the labor committee of the advisory board of the Council of National Defense. The communication, which was addressed to a Paris newspaper, was made public by the Government's committee on public information. It follows in part:

"Organized labor in the United States, its membership at present nearly 3,000,000, sends greetings to the organized labor of France.

"On being apprised of the approaching world conference at Washington of missions from France and Great Britain I cabled to the premiers of the two countries proposing that at least two representatives of organized labor be sent with each mission.

From Premier Lloyd George a message came at once assenting to the proposal and consequently we expect James Thomas, member of the House of Commons, and C. W. Bowerman, M. P., general secretary of the parliamentary British trade union congress to come to America at an early date.

"From Premier Ribot no direct reply has yet been received, assurance being given me, however, by Mr. Jusserand, Ambassador from France to the United States that he hopes that my idea will be considered favorably by the French Government. A labor representation is also expected from Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

"As already stated, there will be representative labor men from England, Cuba, Mexico, Canada and the United States. We need here the advice resulting from the experience of the workers of both France and England as a result of the war.

"In the three great nations—English, French and American—engaged in this war are at least 8,000,000 members organized in the trade unions. These millions speak especially for all the wage-workers, protect them and improve their social condition, equally in time of peace and in time of war. Upon these millions is impressed the duty of the preservation of a civilization which recognizes liberty as its fundamental principle, and liberty in turn signifies democracy as a political condition guaranteeing universal liberty."

Labor War Standards

Modifications of Relations May Be Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Modifications of present labor standards may be proposed by the Council of National Defense, according to a statement issued Tuesday, further explaining its appeal to employers and employees not to attempt such adjustments at this time.

It is the judgment of the council that Federal, State and municipal governments continue to maintain the usual hours of labor and standards of safety, sanitation and inspection. The council further asks that no wage changes be sought at this time by strikes or lockouts without at least giving established agencies an opportunity to adjust such difficulties.

BRITISH CORN BILL HAS ITS SECOND READING

(Continued from page one.)

000 acres to the existing arable area. To save three-fifths of the cultivated area under plow would be to abolish the menace of submarines and for this purpose an additional 250,000 men would be necessary for the land.

Mr. Prothero mentioned that 330,000 acres had been added in England and Wales to the area under cereals and potatoes and 700,000 acres in Ireland.

Supporting the Government's scale of guaranteed minimum prices, he described them as absolutely necessary for the national safety. The State was going into partnership with the agricultural interests and the standing security against loss, the difference between the ruling market price and the minimum, he mentioned incidentally, would only be payable on produce actually sold and delivered. He disliked the minimum wage idea and he disliked its application to agriculture, but it was the only way and was only a first step.

Mr. Prothero's tone throughout his able and candid speech showed that he anticipated considerable opposition to his proposal and that this anticipation was justified was shown by Mr. Runciman's speech which immediately followed.

Mr. Runciman's supporters regard his speech as a shattering attack. He came out in strong opposition to the State guarantee of minimum prices for wheat and oats, while supporting the minimum wage proposals and the powers under the bill to enforce proper cultivation. He insisted that the bill was not a war measure but a permanent measure and marked the foundation of a permanent policy.

He regarded it as a breach of the political truce, under which he followed.

UNITED IMPROVEMENT

Plans are now being completed for the annual meeting of the United Improvement Association next Wednesday night, May 2, at the Quincy House. The annual dinner will be held at 6:30. The yearly business meeting will follow. George E. Richards, executive secretary of the association, announces that Mayor Curley will address the delegates on "Cooperation Between Improvement Associations and the City Government."

Franklin Park Work

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pany of Brighton submitted the lowest bid on the artificial stone work and erection of iron fencing and gates at the "Greeting" at the entrance to the zoological gardens at Franklin Park.

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We have brought in four German

tentious measures are not introduced during the period of the war.

According to Mr. Runciman, the reason why more land is not under cultivation as a result of the recent campaign and discussion has been the lack of labor, and he reinforced this argument by showing that the high prices of 1915 resulted in a great increase of area under wheat. In 1916, the acreage declined, owing to lack of labor, whereas in Ireland, where there was plenty of man labor, the area under wheat had continued to increase. If farmers got back their skilled labor from the Army that would be sufficient.

Mr. Runciman spoke gravely on the submarine menace, apparently considering that the German figures of tonnage sunk were not greatly exaggerated and arguing that the best way to secure economy was to tell the truth. He strongly held that the corn bill was no proper substitute for effective action by the Admiralty.

Mr. Runciman went on to argue that the practical effect of the bounty proposals would be that the richest farmer would get the greatest aid from the State. In Norfolk where nothing could be added to the acreage under wheat, farmers would receive a large bounty from the State for doing what they were doing now. He held that the Government would be wiser to give a grant for grassland brought under the plow, and, remarking that farmers did not pay the excess profits tax and otherwise were in an advantageous position, said villagers returning from the fighting lines would not care to be taxed in the interests of wealthy farmers.

George Roberts, Labor member and Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, made one of the most effective speeches he has delivered in the House in reply to this criticism. He held that high wages and good conditions could not be realized unless the agricultural industry were prosperous, and for this reason he supported the bill. The debate was finally adjourned until today.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Crewe stated that although the bill framed on the lines of the Speaker's conference resolutions would be taken charge of by the Government in both houses, no pressure would be put on members of either house in respect either to women's suffrage or proportional representation. A distinction would be made between the rest of the bill and these two items, on which members would be at liberty to vote as they pleased.

Lord Derby denied that the ban on the export of The Nation was to be raised.

SENATE URGED TO EARLY VOTE ON DRAFT BILL

(Continued from page one.)

ice would be exempted while non-church members having the same objections to warfare would be forced to fight.

House Debate Still On

Draft Bill Speeches to Continue Until Late Tonight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although leaders have agreed to let general debate continue until late this evening, in order, if possible, to reach by tomorrow a vote on the Dent volunteer army bill as opposed to the Administration plan of selection, it is apparent this afternoon that a vote is yet far distant and that the general debate may not be closed today.

In a session which leaders have argued may continue until 10 o'clock this evening, so that, if possible, a vote may be reached tomorrow; four of the most important men of the House are scheduled to speak. These are Speaker Champ Clark, who has declared himself opposed to the draft; Joseph Cannon, former speaker, James R. Mann, Republican leader on the floor, and Representative Kahn of California, the Republican who is leading the minority of the Military Affairs Committee in its contest to defeat the majority's volunteer measure.

How long debate upon amendments, which will follow immediately after the close of the general debate, will delay a vote, no one could judge. It will depend entirely upon the number of amendments offered and indications are that many will be forthcoming.

There is reason to believe that complete satisfaction has not been obtained by the tentative decision to exclude tariff changes from the revenue program, but those present at Tuesday's meeting would not admit that the tariff is no longer discussed. The draft bill will be followed by the revenue measure and the espionage bill as the next two important steps of the Administration program.

OBJECTIONS TO ANTISECTARIAN ISSUE ANSWERED

Candidate for Constitutional Convention Gives Reasons Why He Believes Question Should Be Settled for All Times

Objections to an antisectarian amendment, prohibiting public appropriations for sectarian purposes, were replied to by Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton, a candidate for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in the Thirteenth Congressional District, at a reception tendered him in Newton Center last night by citizens of his home town. Professor Anderson has been championing the antisectarian amendment throughout the district as a part of his convention platform.

After explaining that the amendment is part of a movement to insure separation of church and State and pointing out the necessity of prohibiting appropriation of public funds for support of sectarian schools and institutions, Professor Anderson made reply first to the objection that the amendment is not necessary because the present Constitution sufficiently safeguards the point. He cited the opinion of the State Supreme Court, rendered in June, 1913, in reply to a request for information on this subject by the Legislature.

"The Supreme Court declared unanimously," continued Professor Anderson, "that the present wording of the Constitution does not forbid the appropriation of public moneys to sectarian academies, colleges, universities, theological seminaries, hospitals, orphanages, monasteries, etc. The judges divided three to four on whether it was lawful for the Legislature to appropriate moneys for use by religious denominations for ordinary church purposes, so obscure is the present constitution on this point; and they did not pass on the important question whether money raised for general purposes (not school purposes) could be appropriated to parochial schools. So faulty and vague a provision in the constitution surely needs amending."

Regarding the argument by some opponents of the antisectarian amendment that religious denominations which maintain private schools and charitable institutions ought to receive support from the State on the ground of service to the community, Professor Anderson made reply from four different angles, in substance, as follows:

That most of the denominations do not want public aid for their institutions and some of the churches cannot ask for it or receive it without violating their tenets.

Such an arrangement is opposed to the traditional American doctrine of the separation of church and State and violates religious liberty, if any set of men are forced to pay their money through taxation for the support of a religion in which they do not believe.

It would be as bad for the church as for the State, imperiling the dignity, independence and spirituality of the church, making the church in such a case the suppliant and the beneficiary of the State.

It would be impossible to come to any agreement as to the relative size of the appropriations to be made to the various churches. Some would always be protesting that they did not get their share. Such a pulling and hauling as this would engender on Beacon Hill would tend toward strife between rival religious bodies.

"Why not?" advocated Professor Anderson in closing, "let all the churches, by agreeing to this amendment, pass a sort of self-denying ordinance that none shall hereafter have any rights in the public treasury, but that all will support their own schools and institutions and maintain their independence and self-respect? This would be just as good policy for one church as for another. Many persons in all the denominations see this and favor the amendment, as a means of silencing criticism, ending controversy and laying the basis of a solid peace. Let us pass the amendment and take the last irritating, debatable religious question out of politics in Massachusetts forever."

NEW HAVEN ROAD PRESIDENT RESIGNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The resignation of Howard Elliott as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was accepted at a meeting of the board of directors here. His retirement becomes effective on May 1, but he will continue to act in an advisory capacity with the presidents of the various companies comprising the New Haven system.

As Mr. Elliott's successor, the directors elected E. J. Pearson, who since March 9, 1916, has been vice-president of the company, and Mr. Elliott's general assistant in charge of construction, operation and maintenance.

NIGHT RECRUITING URGED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Army recruiting stations in this city are closed at 5:30 p.m. everyday; the recruiting offices are, in many cases, situated in inconvenient places in obscure buildings, where visitors are compelled to climb several flights of stairs in order to reach them, the amount of red tape an applicant has to go through before finally being signed often discourages him, and there is no way of holding him. These conditions were reported

to the Secretary of War in a telegram sent out by the Lawyers' Club of this city, with recommendations for reforms, says the Post.

The closing of recruiting offices at 5:30 is one of the reasons for the slowness in recruiting, according to the war committee of the Lawyers' Club. Young men engaged in business throughout the day have little or no opportunity to visit the recruiting offices, and at night, the only time when young men employed in the daytime can visit them, the places are shut up, it is complained.

Another drawback to recruiting, the telegram points out, is the dark, uninviting offices that are used for this purpose. If recruiting offices were on the ground floors of buildings conveniently located throughout the city, attractively illuminated and fitted up, and kept open from 6 a. m. until midnight, the war committee believes enlistments would be much increased.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE PASSES NEW HAVEN BILL

After a short debate, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday passed to be engrossed the New Haven "validation" bill, on a voice vote. The measure was passed in the form in which it was agreed on by the railroad company and the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and afterward passed by the House.

The bill establishing a standard for pasteurized milk was passed to be engrossed. It will take effect on Jan. 1, 1918. The bill requiring officials to open to the public the records of analysis of milk was rejected.

The bill to authorize the incorporation, without capital stock, agricultural and horticultural organizations was ordered to a third reading, 15 to 5.

In the House yesterday, the bill to increase from \$10 a week to \$14 the maximum amount paid to injured workmen under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed to be engrossed on a roll call vote, 124 to 95.

The adverse committee report on the reorganization of the District Police and the establishment of a State constabulary was accepted without debate.

Without debate the House passed to be engrossed the bill to reduce the waiting period of injured workmen under the same act from 10 days to seven.

ARMY COOKS TO BE TAUGHT AT COLLEGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Experienced chefs are to be given an opportunity at Teachers College of Columbia University, in its School of Practical Arts, for expert instruction in army rations to be given by Panchard, managing chef of the Hotel McAlpin, and Miss Bertha Shuleigh, instructor in cooking in Teachers College. The course will come on Friday afternoons beginning April 20 and will consist of six two-hour lessons. The course is open to qualified chefs without any other formality of admission. A second course for men will be opened which will teach emergency cooking to those who wish to prepare as assistants to army cooks or as boy scout leaders. This course will come on Wednesday mornings beginning May 16.

As war will tax to the utmost the resources of hospitals, nurses' associations, and other social and health agencies, the college is offering a series of seven emergency courses beginning this week and continuing to May 26, for those women who are looking for opportunities of helping in the national emergency. The courses are especially suited for those who cannot leave their own cities but who wish to be of the utmost service in their own communities.

ELIHU ROOT IS TO HEAD RUSSIAN BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Elihu Root will head the American commission to Russia, if he will consent to undertake the duty. It has become known that the President has completed the selection of the principal members of the mission. The names of the men tentatively chosen will not be made public until they have been formally requested to serve, and have accepted. It was said, however, that the men whom the President has in mind are all distinguished in their particular lines and the group will make up a commission which will indicate to the Russian Government and people the deep interest in their welfare held by the American Government.

Among those besides Mr. Root whose names have been mentioned in the preliminary discussions are Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Edward H. Hurley, former chairman of the trade commission, and Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey.

REFORMATORY HONOR SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Ralph W. Wheelock, member of the Board of Control of State Institutions, has announced an extension of the honor system at the St. Cloud Reformatory which will allow 50 inmates who are employed on the reformatory farm to live outside the walls of the institution. A building formerly used as a warehouse will be fitted up for a dormitory, the plan being continued until farm work is ended late in the autumn.

LICQUOR TAXES IN KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Kentucky Senate has passed a bill providing for a tax of two cents a gallon on all distilled spirits including that in bond. A retailer's stamp-tax of 12 cents is included in the bill.

PROHIBITION FOR NATION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nation-wide prohibition was urged at the opening meeting of the annual conference of the national congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations by Mrs.

Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, the president. Mrs. Schoff paid tribute to President Wilson and urged mothers to stand loyally behind him.

"Russia has given up vodka, China has abolished opium," she said, "and now that we are in the war, why should we not give up liquor?" Thirty-three states are represented at the conference and there will be sessions daily until May 1.

OFFICERS' RESERVE TRAINING CAMP PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

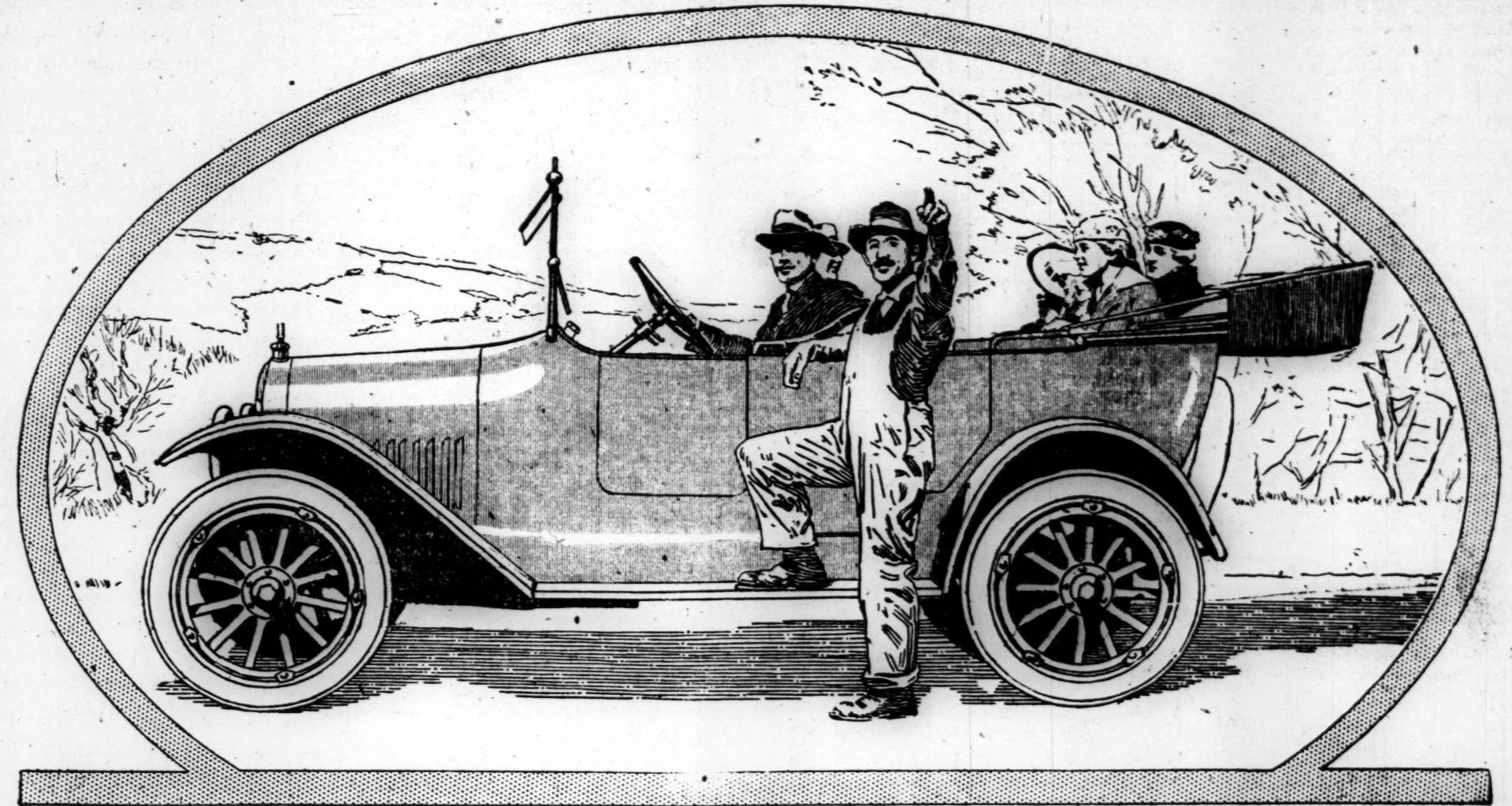
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is officially stated at the War Department that a commission will be given to every man who qualifies for one of the officers' reserve corps training camps to be opened next Tuesday.

Some 30,000 applicants are expected to take training, and from those qualifying will be selected 10,000 or 15,000 for assignment as officers with the first 500,000 soldiers of the civilian army. Others as they are commissioned will be detailed to posts for further training until they are needed for service with the second increment of the new army.

AMERICAN LABOR GOING NORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—American farm laborers are pouring across the border to assist the Canadian farmer. Up to the present, according to W. J. White, inspector of Canadian emigration agencies in the United States, close on 5000 have crossed into Canada, 2700 to Saskatchewan and 2300 to Alberta.



Act Now if You Want This Famous Automobile at the Present Price

At Midnight April 30 the Present Low Price on the World's Record Non-Stop Champion Car Goes up to \$665

Quick action will save you money on the price of your Maxwell—until May 1st the price remains at \$635.

High grade steel and other raw materials used in the Maxwell have been steadily costing the Maxwell Company more and more until at last the factory reluctantly has been forced to increase the price in order to maintain Maxwell quality.

For it is the fixed policy of the Maxwell Company never, by even a hair's breadth, to change the sterling quality of the materials, parts, accessories, and refinements of the Maxwell car—except, if it were possible, to change for the better.

The present low price of the Maxwell has been the wonder of the automobile industry.

The amazing thing is—even before the cost of the best automobile materials began going up by leaps and bounds—how the Maxwell was built to sell for so little as it has.

Of course the reasons are:

—a magnificent factory organization of men and machinery, the result of many years of experience and development,

—and a vast quantity production, now at the rate of over 100,000 cars yearly.

Maxwell Master Qualities

In the Maxwell you have an automobile which, for results, we believe, is the equivalent of far higher priced cars.

Here is a car made of the very finest materials,

—with many of the accessories and refinements of costlier cars,

—with many of the comforts and luxuries that you expect to pay a great deal more for.

—with the famous record-making Maxwell motor that has power and speed to spare,

—with an economy of gasoline consumption that is more than amazing.

—all these master qualities in the Maxwell at a price which is within the reach of every family.

Master Motor of the Maxwell Car

The marvelous Maxwell engine has earned for the Maxwell car its enviable reputation for fuel economy,

—this notwithstanding the fact that it has as much, or more, power than the majority of much heavier and costlier cars.

1½ Cents a Mile

One example of Maxwell fuel economy is the recent trip made by Prof. (Mrs.) Miriam Seeley of the Oregon Agricultural College, from Portland to Boston and back to Portland, a distance of 9,700 miles,

—and this racking tour over mountains and under every road condition was made at the amazingly low running cost of 1½c per mile for gasoline and repairs.

—far lower than the rate per mile for passenger railway travel.

This is but one example among thousands which are on record in the Maxwell factory office.

Amazing Maxwell Endurance

Never before has any other automobile than the Maxwell accomplished such a marvelous feat of endurance as this World's Record.

A five-passenger Maxwell stock touring car was run 22,022 miles under the auspices of the American Automobile Association without a motor stop or a stop for any repairs.

This in itself is an amazing thing.

—but on top of that, this car, under the most trying circumstances of the endurance test, averaged 22 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Think that over—and what it means to you in running cost.

Act Now If You Want a Maxwell

We offer you at this present amazingly low price—\$635—a car which is a marvel of endurance and economy.

Bear in mind that our April allotment of Maxwells is nearly all sold. And the price on our April allotment only is the old price, \$635.

—on and after May 1st we cannot sell a Maxwell for one cent under \$665.

The difference will go a long way toward paying for your summer vacation in a Maxwell.

Come in quick and get any form of demonstration you want.

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT

C. E. FAY COMPANY
867 Boylston Street, Boston



Service Station, 390 Newbury Street



Providence Branch, 163 Broad Street

MORE POWER FOR GOVERNOR DURING WAR IS SOUGHT

Bill Is Submitted to the Legislature With a Message From the Chief Executive

Sweeping powers are given the Governor to carry out a comprehensive scheme of defense in a bill which Governor McCall submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday accompanying a special message. The Governor's message reads as follows:

"A committee connected with the Committee on Public Safety has prepared a bill, in part, following a precedent established during the Civil War that seems to cover the present situation. They have conferred with the Attorney-General, and I understand it meets with his sanction. The bill seems to me to give powers which may be needed in this emergency, and I recommend its passage with such modifications as may seem wise to the Legislature."

Under the provisions of the measure, the entire subject of defense is vested in the Governor, except that in questions of finance he must have the approval of the Executive Council. The bill would be in effect during war between the United States and any foreign country.

According to the terms of the bill the Governor may by proclamation require subjects or citizens over 14 years of age, belonging to any foreign country, to appear before the public authorities and register full personal details and their intended stay in the State. The Governor is empowered to issue regulations to govern such cases and impose additional restrictions. Violation may be punishable by a fine of \$1000 or a year's imprisonment, and the presentation of such testimony is made compulsory.

Continuing, the measure provides that the Governor may, "whenever he believes it necessary for public safety and the defense of the State, to take possession of any land, buildings, machinery or equipment, horses, carriages, automobiles, aeroplanes, rolling stock of steam or electric railroads or street railways, ships, boats or any other means of conveyance; also of any provisions for man or beast, and any fuel, gasoline or other means of propulsion which may be necessary for the military or naval forces of the State or Nation." Provision is made for reimbursing owners of property in this way taken.

A census of the men and resources of the State is provided for and the Governor is authorized to cooperate with the chief executives of other states and with the National Government.

The measure, if enacted, would make it lawful to do any agricultural work on Sunday. It is further provided that the unconstitutionality of any part of the act shall not affect any other part. The Governor is given authority to confer extraordinary powers upon public officials.

SOPRANO AND PIANIST IN RECITAL PROGRAM

Miss Florence Hale, Soprano, and Miss Marjorie Church, Pianist—Recital in Steinert Hall, evening of April 24. The singer's accompanist was Alvin Stevens. Program was as follows: "Danza, danza fanciulla gentile," Durante; "Guisse alfin il momento," Mozart; "Die Trommel gerdröhrt," Beethoven; "Röslein, Röslein;" and "In's Freie," Schumann; Miss Hale, Rondo, Beethoven; tambourin and mazurka on rondau, Rameau-Godowsky; "rigue, Loellie-Godowsky"; Miss Church, "Liedchen," Brahms; "Blieb' lieb," Wolf; "Marie," Franz; "Roozoo," Snack; "Liebesleiter," Weingartner; "Vergleichliches Ständchen," Brahms; Miss Hale, Harcarolle, Liadow; "Française," Godowsky; "Au bord d'une source," Liszt; prelude, B flat major, Rachmaninoff; Miss Church, "Snake Charmer," Lehmann; "Day Is Gone," Lang; "The Honeytsuckle," Chadwick; "Early," Chadbourne; "Cantbury Bells," Besley; "Rondel of Spring," Bibb; Miss Hale.

There are a dozen good pianists on the concert platform to one good singer. So when a pianist appears in recital with a singer and takes away all but a small fraction of the honors, listeners should not be surprised.

An aspiring musician has every chance in the world to learn to play the piano. The instrument can be taught. As a pedagogical problem, it has been mastered. In Boston flourish a number of piano schools that graduate competent performers with considerable regularity; in all large cities exist numerous individual teachers of the piano whose output can be predicted with the certainty of the wheat crop. But it is not so with singing. There are schools and there are teachers. But where are the voices? So far as singing from being pedagogically mastered, that teachers seem to agree on nothing except that the state ought to standardize the instruction of it. In support of this view, Herbert Wilbur Green presented arguments at the annual meeting of the Music Teachers Association in New York last December, the sum of his contentions being that certain teachers are "unsafe."

But, safety or no safety, some people learn how to sing, while others do not. And one of the most difficult things for an investigator to trace is the source of a singer's knowledge. Singers who succeed are generally at a loss to tell who showed them the way; whereas, pianists are nearly always ready to tell where they learned their art. Miss Galli-Curci, no doubt the greatest soprano the Twentieth Century has produced, has declared that she learned to sing from nobody. Almost any great pianist, on the contrary, will promptly refer his style and his methods to Leschetitzky, Rubinstein or Liszt or some other historic model.

Of the soprano who sang in Steinert Hall on Tuesday evening it may frankly be said that she has not yet learned to do her work well. She may have some interesting ideas about interpretation, but she has small control of vocal technique. The same

thing could be said of the majority of singers appearing in minor recitals; so the situation as far as Miss Hale is concerned is normal. Of the pianist, on the other hand, it may be said that she has learned how to play the piano very well, indeed. Miss Church has an excellent idea of interpretation, and she has great technical facility besides. But if she had not these things, she certainly would not be justified in appearing in public. Her playing puts great emphasis on the technique of the hand, and in that respect greatly resembles Leopold Godowsky's. Her performance of a number of Godowsky pieces would lead listeners to the conclusion that the Godowsky manner is, in fact, the one on which her training is based.

HARVARD PLAY AT THE CASTLE SQUARE

"The Year of the Tiger," by Kenneth Andrews, the sixth annual Harvard play, presented by John Craig at the Castle Square Theater for the first time evening of April 24, 1917. The cast:

Dr. Gleason Edwin Forsberg
Asano William B. Mack
Mrs. Gleason Mabel Colcord
Miss Bell Elizabeth Hart
Mildred Gleason Josephine Hart
Clifford Hale Graham Velsey
The Man John Craig
Viola West Florence Martin
Yasuko-san Mae Reynolds

In attempting an oriental story on the stage Mr. Andrews has the advantage of knowing his background. There is strong drama latent in his theme of the rebellion of a young American woman missionary against the uneventful environment of a sleepy Japanese village. When a flirtatious youth, five years Mildred's junior, comes to town she is ripe for a month of romance. Clifford and his shallow new fiance, Viola West. Rather cruelly they remind Mildred that she is much their elder. Mildred is furious, not with Clifford, but with Viola. Mildred's faithful Japanese servant, Asano, takes it on himself to throw Viola over the mountain side; she is hurt, while he is killed by the fall. Viola is taken to the institution in which the erstwhile rebellious Mildred has now contentedly resumed her monotonous duties after discoursing in the mountains with a leper, her childhood chum. The leper told her he has found happiness through resignation. He persuaded her not to carry out her desperate plan of joining the leper colony in order to find a peaceful escape in renunciation from her own grief and from the reproaches of her family. So far as the mood of the last act indicates, however, the leper's talk had far less effect upon Mildred than her affair with Clifford. This had helped her through an attack of belated puppy love, and after her temperamental splurge she settles down as the contented mate of the middle-aged Lanning, who had loved her all along. Viola's experience deepens her slightly, and she releases Clifford, who blithely sets forth for America, happy over the prospects of new flirtations. He is bothered only momentarily by Mildred's laughing ridicule of him at the end.

This play might more definitely be titled "The Year of the Trifler; or How Mill Grew Up." Asano has a good deal to say about the ominous things that happen every 12 years (the year of the tiger, when according to legend strange things occur) and attributes all Mildred's distresses to this cause. Many players will find this pretense of mysticism a rather large order, and will prefer to view Mildred's adventures as human phenomena purely. As a matter of sheer drama Asano and the leper are excrescences upon the story, relics of an ancient dramatic formula not applicable to modern plays. Asano is nothing but the chorus and the leper nothing but the deus ex machina of the Greek drama. Asano talks so much as to become tedious, even in the pantomime hands of Mr. Mack. The part could be played in pantomime, which would perform two valuable services to the production: it would eliminate the dubious patois in which Asano speaks and make a needed 15-minute cut in the long play.

Interest in the play concentrates on Mildred's finding of happiness in the very environment against which she had long rebelled. Happily for the good effect of the piece it has in the role of Mildred the intelligence and womanly charm of the expert Miss Victor. She succeeds in a part which must be played with the keenest fervor, sincerity and delicacy of feeling if a large share of the audience is to be kept sympathetic instead of coming to wish with growing ardor that Mrs. Gleason would take her daughter over her knee for a well-merited session with the slipper. For Mildred until the last act is as temperamental a person as Lady Isabel of "East Lynne."

Mr. Craig by sheer authority managed to project something of vision through his brief scenes. The others did not shine particularly in their shallowly characterized roles. This characterization will be deepened and the many trivial and sophomoric patches in the dialogue will disappear in the intensive refining process this play will have to undergo in manuscript before it is ready for New York and the rest of the country. The settings are appropriately pictorial. There was a very large and friendly audience last evening, composed largely of former patrons of the Castle Square Stock Company productions and many representatives of the dramatic study side of Harvard and Radcliffe.

DESTROY RECRUITING POSTERS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Complaint has been made to the police and Federal authorities that German propagandists recently have been active in defacing posters and other advertising matter put out by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to aid recruiting for the Army and Navy.

WHEAT ELEVATOR DESTROYED
ERIE, Pa.—More than 200,000 bushels of wheat and a large wooden grain elevator of the Western Transportation Company, owned by the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, were destroyed by fire here with a loss estimated at \$600,000. The grain, it is said, was consigned to the Allies.

PLANS FOR GERMANS ON GALLUPS ISLAND

About 25 carpenters, stewards and cooks selected from the nearly 300 interned German seamen on Deer Island were sent to Gallups Island today to prepare the buildings for the reception of the officers and sailors from the German vessels seized by the United States Government, when they are transferred to Gallups Island next Monday.

Three new buildings are to be erected on the island, which is now the property of the Federal Government used as a quarantine station. The materials for a bakery, storehouse and warehouse have been supplied by the Government and the Germans at their own request will construct the buildings. The interned men asked for a new laundry, but on account of the cost of machinery it was decided to defer action on this building.

According to the Germans, the immigration authorities and city officials the food furnished the men has been satisfactory. The city receives 45 cents per day from the Government for feeding the men, but the Germans have entire charge of ordering, preparing and serving the food provided they do not exceed the daily allowance for each man.

After Monday the interned seamen will be supplied with food by the steamship companies by which they were employed. The companies have made an agreement with the United States Government to furnish the men with satisfactory food for 35 cents a day, and as soon as the men are transferred to Gallups Island they will be supplied with food by the companies the same as before the seizure of the ships, under the general supervision of the Government.

MEXICAN NEUTRALITY IS TO BE RESPECTED

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—There will be no friction between Mexico and the United States in consequence of entrance of the United States into the war, in the opinion of Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico. In a statement to the local newspapers he says:

"I do not believe the American and Mexican governments will have any difficulties as a result of the United States entering the great conflict. The American Government is thoroughly satisfied with the statements of President-elect Carranza before Congress April 15 in regard to Mexican neutrality, being confident that the Mexican Government, representing a self-respecting sovereign people, will take all necessary steps to enforce neutrality.

"No pressure has been used by the American Government in the past and none will be used in future toward the Mexican Government or any neutral government to force them to enter the war as allies of the United States. Relations between Mexico and the United States are closer than they have ever been, and I sincerely hope nothing will occur to hamper the good understanding.

"American residents here, as a token of their just appreciation of the hospitality tendered by a friendly nation, will refrain absolutely, officially and privately, from any act impelling Mexico to neutrality."

C. E. CONVENTION PUT OVER

For "patriotic reasons and in the interest of the safety of the young people intrusted to their care, the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor have postponed for one year, if the war shall be over, then the international convention called for New York, July 4 to 9, 1917," says an announcement from C. E. headquarters in Boston. The action was taken on the advice of competent authorities, says the announcement, and the money which would have been used for fares and incidentals is to be used for the reestablishment of Christian Endeavor in the "lands ravaged by war."

PROHIBITION ADVOCATED

WORCESTER, Mass.—National prohibition for the preservation of food stuffs used in the manufacture of liquor was advocated at the regular monthly meeting of the Worcester branch of the National Security League yesterday when it was announced that at the annual convention of the national league in New York May 2, the leaders in this movement will go on record in favor of prohibition and an open discussion of the question held.

ASSOCIATED CREDIT MEN

One hundred firms in and about the market district were represented last night at the Boston City Club where the organization of Associated Credit Men was completed. Interchange of credit in formation is planned and a course of commercial law will be arranged for credit men. Wylie Angus was elected president of the new organization.

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REAL ESTATE

Albert J. Lovett, trustee, and one other, have taken title to the 5-story brick building at 147 Washington Street, covering the 984 square feet of land. It is assessed in the name of Frances T. Mason for \$125,000 and of this amount the land carries \$127,900.

The property at 5-7 Haverhill Street has been sold by the Whitman Real Estate Trust to George A. Goddard, who purchases for investment. The property was assessed before alterations for \$30,400, of which 1195 square feet is assessed for \$25,200. It is leased for a term of years to one tenant. Henry D. Bennett was the broker.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Ida Angel has placed a deed on record from Marie C. Leahy and others, conveying title to the frame dwelling and 12,000 square feet of land located at 114 Alban Street, Dorchester. The total assessment is \$10,200 which includes \$4,200 on the land.

Henry Hazlett has bought the frame dwelling and 6000 square feet of land owned by Elizabeth J. Krim at 1262 Blue Hill Avenue. This property is valued at \$7600 for taxes, and the land carries \$2100 of the amount.

William H. Dexter purchased from William Walden a lot of land fronting on Selden Street between Capen and Nelson streets containing 6642 square feet assessed for \$600.

SALE OF NEWTON CENTER ESTATE

Final papers have passed in the sale of the single frame dwelling, 424 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Center, together with 13,000 square feet of land, having a total valuation of about \$16,000. The property has been transferred by R. Perry Shorts to John F. Crosby. The sale was consummated through the Newton office of Henderson & Ross.

PURCHASES IN BACK BAY

Max Freedman has purchased the Wedgemere Chambers, a seven-story brick apartment house at 820 Beacon Street, Back Bay. The estate was conveyed by Fred T. Derry and is taxed on \$34,600 which includes \$9600 for 4811 square feet of land.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company has purchased a parcel of vacant land on Fullerton Street from Georgia S. Perham. It contains 6840 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$3800.

BOUGHT IN CHARLESTOWN

Samuel T. Harris has bought two improved properties in Charlestown, one of which was owned by Catherine O'Brien at 89 Arlington Avenue, near Gilbert Avenue, and assessed for \$1700 including \$600 on 1425 square feet of land. Also the adjoining property owned by Joseph H. King, at 91 Arlington Avenue, assessed for \$1600 including \$500 on the 1369 square feet of land. Both lots have frame dwellings.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Farnell St., 24, Ward 11: Marion Scarr, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage. Norfolk St., 44, Ward 21—Goldstein, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage. Grange Street, 333, rear, Ward 23: Rev. Albert Crabtree, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage. Brooks St., 10, Ward 26: John T. Lucas, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage. Canal St., 85, Ward 5: A. Badaracco; alterations; mercantile. Quenberry St., 98, 100, 102, 104, Ward 28: Abraham Scheetman; brick tenements. Lorraine Ct., 7, 9, 11, 15, Ward 25: L. Zeiman, W. P. Hatch; brick dwellings. Canal St., 85, Ward 5: A. Badaracco; alterations; mercantile. Whittier St., 39, Ward 13: C. W. Stetson; alter factory. Dorchester St., 54-58, Ward 9: E. E. Edwards, Tr.; alter store and dwelling. North St., 28-34, Ward 5: Eastern Cold Storage Co.; alter storage.

HARVARD CLASS DAY

Class day exercises will be held at Harvard as usual in June, but whether the exercises will assume their customary nature is a question that has yet to be determined by the senior class day committee. President Lowell has urged the committee to prepare a fitting event in view of the circumstances and it is thought that the plans of the committee may involve some departure from the customs of class day in previous years. As yet no official announcement has been made regarding any changes in the commencement week program.

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FARMERS PROMISE GREAT INCREASE IN FOOD PRODUCTS

Worcester County Town Is Expected to Triple Its Output During the Coming Season

Food conservation plans in Sterling, Mass., a central Worcester County town, on the eastern slopes of Wachusett Mountain, are to be directed toward increasing the production of corn, potatoes, and beans, especially the last named.

At a recent meeting of the farmers of the town called by the local Committee on Public Safety, one farmer pledged himself to increase his corn planting from 30 to 154, his potatoes from 28 to 50 and his beans from 3 to 17 acres respectively.

A number of other farmers made similar pledges regarding their acreage of staple crops, and it is expected that the entire output of the town will be more than tripled during the coming season.

There are few manufacturing industries in Sterling, the wealth of the town being almost wholly in its broad fields, of tilled ground or pasture land. The farmers are therefore greatly interested in the food conservation movement and the encouragement which they are receiving in their efforts to increase the supply.

One of the features in Sterling is the addition to the mackerel fleet, the Killarney which is nearing completion at Gloucester, being scheduled for launching next week. The vessel is building for Capt. Martin Welsh. Gloucester arrivals today were confined to g

SEND FARMERS BACK TO LAND, SAYS EXPERT

Dr. Omar Pancoast of Baltimore Would Have Munition Plants Manned by Workers From "Luxury Factories"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Baltimore, Md.—Dr. Omar Pancoast of Baltimore says that during the past two years and more a great many farm laborers and farmers' sons, lured by the exceptional wages of \$3 to \$5 for a day of eight hours, have forsaken the farms for the munition factories. These skilled tillers of the soil, he says, should be compelled to return to the farms, because, as he believes, the food supply takes precedence over every other item in the war calendar, even over the manufacture of munitions.

He would not leave these enforced vacancies in the munition factories vacant, but would fill them with skilled mechanics from what he very aptly terms "luxury factories," that is, factories that make such unessential commodities as pianos, talking machines, pleasure automobiles, and other similar instruments of pleasure upon which our national safety does not in the least depend, and the use of which might well be dispensed with during the war period.

Asked what means he would recommend to accomplish the desired result, Doctor Pancoast said that the manner of doing what he had outlined is largely a matter of detail that, once the general scheme were adopted, could be worked out by the Agricultural Department or some other governmental agency charged with its performance. He is insistent, however, as to the importance, as a war measure, of compelling the return to the land of every man of agricultural experience, and of filling their places in munition factories, shipbuilding plants, and other vital industries with mechanics from industries of comparatively little importance so far as the welfare of the Nation is concerned.

"The dolties of the cities," he says, are little or no good on a farm. Such labor, unless carefully supervised, may do more harm in a day than its work is worth in a month, for a man cannot plow and cultivate and mow and reap and haul unless he is a skilled teamster. And, what is more, no farmer who cares anything at all about his horses and farm machinery, all of which cost much more now than formerly, will permit an inexperienced and, likely enough, untrustworthy pick-up laborer to attempt these things."

Dr. Pancoast was especially emphatic as to the need of increasing the corn acreage. We are beginning the year, he pointed out, with no grain surplus; the crop of winter wheat is reputed to be only about 65 per cent of normal; the spring wheat is uncertain, with prospects of a sub-normal yield; according to reports, there is only about a half crop of grain in Europe; and, most of all, the United States is expected to provide ungrudgingly for her European allies. These facts, Dr. Pancoast says, make it most important that America should, throughout its corn belt, use every available means to increase the nation's corn output, for, says our informant, "corn means milk, beef, pork, lard, poultry, eggs, hominy, meal, and in fact nearly all our food outside of wheat bread, potatoes, and minor vegetables."

Advice Is Criticized

Reserve Banks Tell Farmers to Hold Products for High Prices
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the President and Cabinet are considering means for increasing the nation's food supply so that the United States may be of substantial aid in helping to feed the Allies, as well as to take care of its own population, much criticism is being voiced in the capital concerning the activities of Federal Reserve banks in calling upon farmers to hold their crops for higher prices and offering loans to tide them over.

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board issued a statement to the effect that these activities were not backed by the board but were at the instance of the individual member banks of the reserve system.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Numerals for excellency in basketball will be awarded at a meeting of the Simmons Athletic Association at the college this noon. The sophomore class will receive the hockey cup presented by the class of 1917. It is hoped by having this cup that hockey will become recognized as a major sport at the college. Visits to libraries in other cities is planned by members of the library school, the first being a trip to Providence, Saturday, in charge of Miss Florence T. Blunt and the second a trip to Worcester May 5 in charge of Miss June Donnelly. The annual freshman frolic, at which the students will be dressed as children, will be held May 5.

REPEAL OF MEETING LAW ASKED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Labor leaders of the city ask the Common Council for the repeal of the ordinance passed a week ago which prohibits any public meeting without permission from the superintendent of police. The ordinance, aimed at Socialists and anti-Americans, is claimed to be unjust and unlawful. It would require, they say, every lodge, fraternal order, church, athletic association, union, etc., to have a written permit from the superintendent of police before any session could be held.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Maxime Nichols, Brookline High School student, assisting in plowing first furrow in first lot to be plowed under supervision of town

ARMY OF CROP WORKERS FOR FARMS SOUGHT

Secretary of Labor Wilson Announces Plans for Army of Factory Employees to Aid in Nation's Food Production

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for supplying 2,000,000 workers for the country's farms this summer are announced by Secretary of Labor Wilson. Working with the Agricultural Department, the Labor Department's employment service will seek all over the country for men to till the soil. A preliminary census has disclosed that some 2,000,000 men will be required.

Orders have gone from the Labor Department to 20 zone offices and 90 employment stations scattered through the country to begin preparations for finding that number of men. The first efforts are expected to produce from 500,000 to 1,000,000. The vast army of farm workers to be mobilized will be assisted by a great army of boy workers, plans for whose mobilization have been completed by the Labor Department.

"It is hoped," says the Labor Department announcement, "that with the assurance these arrangements give of ample and steady supply of labor, the farmers of the United States will largely expand their planting operations. The Department of Agriculture will find holes in the labor supply and the Department of Labor will be free to extend its fullest powers in locating workers to fill them. In this way we trust that a maximum of result at a minimum of time and effort expended may be expected."

A farming survey by the Agricultural Department will be made, largely by thousands of county agents and agricultural demonstrators. Cooperation will be given by State agricultural institutions, other State agencies, voluntary associations and individual farmers who are willing to help."

"For years I have believed," said Secretary Wilson, "that men engaged in labor should occasionally have a change in occupation by way of vacation. It seems to me that this plan presents a good opportunity to test practically whether it would not benefit both the wage earners and the Nation in great factories, where such arrangements can be made temporarily to leave their regular employment during the harvest months and enter the fields for a short period at least."

"It would be a real test, and at the same time employers and workers would contribute a great public service. I hope it may be possible to obtain the cooperation of many large employers to increase the national stock of foodstuffs."

RAILWAY MEETING POSTPONED
CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual meeting of the American Railway Association, set for May 16, will not be held this year, for patriotic reasons.

Fields
17 West 45th St
Near 5th Avenue
NEW YORK

Afternoon Dresses
Formerly up to \$55.00 25.00
Dancing Frocks
Formerly up to \$55.00 25.00
Tailored Suits
Formerly up to \$65.00 28.00, 35.00

BROOKLINE BEGINS WARGARDENING ON 500 LOTS OF LAND

Trained Gardeners of Town to Supervise Operations Planned by Committee on Safety

War gardening in Brookline, Mass., is being handled in a way that might well be copied in other communities that realize the necessity of supporting the firing line with the planting line. Brookline's resources in the way of trained gardeners and vacant land are large, and the town is endeavoring to make the best use possible of them. The head gardeners on many of the big estates in Brookline have joined the local Public Safety Committee and will supervise the selection of plots for gardens and their laying out.

Town employees will be used for plowing and harrowing the land preparatory to planting the seeds. Fertilizer and seeds will be secured by the local Public Safety Committee and sold to gardeners at cost.

The proportionate cost of the plowing and harrowing will be assessed against the person in charge of each garden plot.

About 500 lots of land have been selected from among those offered by citizens of the town for cultivation.

Workers will be rushed to complete the plowing and harrowing of these lots within 10 days, and if necessary the plowing will be continued by lantern light at night. It is expected to have the planting, too, done by town employees, so that the work of the amateur gardeners will consist largely of keeping the weed out and watering the growing crops as need arises.

Plans for marketing the crops raised are already being considered by the committee in charge, and it is expected to store such crops as are grown in town buildings or in other places that the committee may secure. These crops will be sold at reasonable rates, and, if the present plans are carried out, only to residents of Brookline.

Brookline citizens who prefer to plow, harrow or plant their own gardens are encouraged to do so, but town employees in sufficient numbers will be furnished by the committee to do any of this work anywhere in the town it is needed.

Miss Maxime Nichols, a student at Brookline High School, assisted in plowing the first furrow in the first lot to be plowed under supervision of the town. This lot is on Gorham Avenue, not far from the high school.

WOMEN PROPOSE WAR PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, which holds its annual meeting in Washington April 25-27, has submitted to Secretary of War Baker a plan urging universal service for men, women and children not available for army service, for agricultural and home work under Federal control.

EVERETT PUBLIC WORKS

EVERETT, Mass.—It was announced by Mayor Mullin last night that the chief clerkship of the Board of Public Works, held by Capt. Lewis P. Sawin of Company B, Eighth Regiment, M. V. M., has been abolished for reasons of economy. The Mayor is a member of the board.

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UNUSUAL SALE

—OR—
This Season's Merchandise Taken from Regular Stock

Afternoon Dresses
Formerly up to \$55.00 25.00
Dancing Frocks
Formerly up to \$55.00 25.00
Tailored Suits
Formerly up to \$65.00 28.00, 35.00

PARENTS ARE WARNED OF FARM DANGERS

Columbia Professor Says Employers and Helpers Should Be Investigated Before Boys Are Allowed to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A warning to parents whose sons are planning to spend the summer as farm laborers has been issued by Prof. O. S. Morgan, head of the department of agriculture at Columbia University.

"Every parent who has regard for the moral well-being of his or her boy," says Professor Morgan, "should investigate most carefully the particular farm to which the boy will be sent. Wherever it is possible parents should have a personal acquaintance with the farmer and his employees with whom their boys will have to associate. The average farmer is a satisfactory companion for boys, but not always, and his farm hands are usually unfit companions for boys from 12 to 16 years of age.

"Parents should know not only where they are sending their boys but they should also be able to see them frequently. Boys should be able to return home every week-end if possible and whenever there is not enough work for them to do on the farm. I am opposed to any plan which will jeopardize our greatest national asset—character. The sending of boys to farms has many advantages but it should not be undertaken at the expense of character, and the best influence for character-building is the influence of the home.

"The farmers are not going to be enthusiastic about employing inexperienced laborers in spite of the scarcity of farm labor. In general farm districts from five to ten boys can be employed to the square mile. At certain seasons of the year, such as fruit-picking time, probably 100 boys could be employed within an area of one square mile. Inexperienced labor cannot profitably compose more than 50 per cent of the total farm labor.

"In my opinion it is unprofitable for men and boys from the city to spend their vacations of only a few weeks on farms. It takes at least 10 weeks to get results from garden farming and four or five months of steady work to accomplish anything with the more important crops. This means that those who intend to take up farm work this spring should be prepared to keep at it through the hot summer months when the tendency of many of these inexperienced laborers will be to return to their homes in the city.

"Even in the mechanical work of harvesting certain crops, such as apples or strawberries, there is a degree of skill necessary which cannot be obtained in one or two weeks. There is plenty of enthusiasm among those who wish to be of service to the country on the farms, but with this enthusiasm there must be a determination that once they have grasped the plow handles they will stay on the job until they have harvested the products of their labor."

REGULAR ARMY DEPENDENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the coming of war to the United States, the needs of the American Army Relief Society have become so urgent that an appeal to the general public has been made in order that the work in behalf of the dependents of the United States regulars, American citizens of the sturdiest fiber, who neither ask nor accept aid except in the direst extremity, may continue with redoubled energy. The Army Relief Society has no paid secretaries, no overhead expense, no expenses of any kind. Checks are made payable to Mrs. Richard C. Colt, 430 Park Avenue, New York City.

THREE-CENT FARE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

HOBOKEN, N. J.—This city is to have a hearing on its application for a 3-cent trolley fare on May 16 at Jersey City. The New Jersey Public Utilities Commission has refused to dismiss the application.

THE STORE OF PERSONAL SERVICE

L.S. Plauché

NEWARK, N. J.

Spring Assortments of Women's Glove-Silk Underwear

Are Now Fully Complete

Women's Silk Vests, 2.00—Hemstitched tops with hand-some eyes, embroidered fronts in pink and white.

Women's Silk Vests, 2.50—Band top, sleeveless with hand-some embroidered fronts, in pink and white.

Women's Silk Vests, 2.25—Hemstitched top, sleeveless, in pink and white.

Women's Silk Vests, 1.95—French band top, sleeveless, in pink and white. Sizes 36 to 42. This vest is made four inches longer for tall women—priced 2.25.

Women's Silk Envelope Chemise, 1.75—Band top, lace bottom, in pink and white.

Women's Union Suits, 1.50—Beaded top, low neck, sleeveless, knee length, in pink and white.

Women's Silk Bloomers, 2.75 and 3.00 Pair—Elastic top and bottom, in pink and white.

(Main Floor)

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Minnesota University seniors who immediately begin agricultural productive work will receive their diplomas, and underclassmen who engage in similar occupations will be granted full credit for the present semester, according to a recent announcement made by President George A. Vincent.

In St. Louis, Mo., it has been proposed to raise a municipal war fund of \$100,000 to protect the people of that city against shortage of food or fuel or combinations of dealers to exact exorbitant prices. The fund is to be used by the Public Service Board in purchasing necessities, to be sold to the public at cost, with only the actual expense of distribution added. The plan is that the fund shall be irreducible. One of the first commodities to be affected, it is said by the promoters of the plan, is sugar.

Northwestern Minnesota will do its full share towards providing food-stuffs for the United States and its Allies in the war, according to 100 representative farmers, bankers and business men who met in Crookston to formulate plans for increasing food production in the Red River Valley.

Binghamton, N. Y., manufacturers have pledged themselves to furnish 1800 laborers to farmers in Broome and Tioga counties. They will grant lengthy vacations to employees so that they may work on the farms, and have agreed to make up any discrepancy in wages. The Lackawanna Railroad will supply between 600 and 800 track laborers for the farms.

Representatives of farmers from 15 counties of Missouri and Illinois, within a radius of 50 miles of Quincy, met to discuss increased crop production in Quincy recently. Communications indorsing the movement and meeting were received from Governor Lowden and Dean Eugene Davenport of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois.

Steps have been taken in Indiana to produce sufficient food on State ground to supply all the State charitable institutions. The State has leased farm land to be worked by inmates of the Indiana State prison and the State's cultivation this year will embrace 2500 acres more than in 1916. The State officials also have written to the superintendents of all county infirmaries, which control practically 20,000 acres and asked them to survey their resources.

EGG DEALS UNDER INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal grand jury investigating food prices turned its attention Monday to the unusually high quotations of eggs, it is reported. H. A. Emerson, an investigator for the New York State Food Commission, was subpoenaed, it is understood, after statements were credited to him by the superintendents of all county infirmaries, which control practically 20,000 acres and asked them to survey their resources.

MEETING OF S. P. C. C.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children met yesterday and elected Mrs. Henry S. Dennison of Framingham, former Congressman T. C. Thacher of Yarmouthport and John H. Clifford of New Bedford to the board of directors. During March 1027 children were under the care of the society, while 105 cases were prosecuted in the courts and in 38 instances parents were prosecuted for nonsupport and neglect.

APPLAUDED U-BOAT PICTURE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When a picture of a German submarine was shown on the screen at the American Music Hall Monday night, one man in the middle of the hall started applauding. From all over the hall came hisses and shouts. He was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and sent to the workhouse for 10 days.

BOY SCOUTS AID PREPAREDNESS IN INDUSTRIES

"Every Scout to Feed a Soldier" Is the Slogan—Will Take No Part in Military Defense and Do Not Carry Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Boy Scouts of America are concentrating their chief efforts during the war on a plan operative under the slogan "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier." After conferences with the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture and the American Red Cross, the executive committee have placed the extension and development of gardens at the head of the list of definite services which scouts will give to their country.

CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE MEET IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held recently at the Surveyors' Institution under the presidency of Captain Beville Stanier, M. P.

Mr. C. Middleton moved the adoption of the report from the Agricultural Holdings Act Committee, which contained alterations in previous reports. It stated that as in the future the national interest, it was essential that a much fuller use should be made of the agricultural land of the country, and that tenancies where much of the land was habitually undercultivated should be terminated, the landlord should be relieved of the onus of terminating such tenancies and of being faced with an expensive arbitration to justify such notice to quit being given. For this purpose the committee recommended the appointment by the Board of Agriculture of a local tribunal in each county, who should set up a panel of equal numbers of farmers and land agents, surveyors, or valuers, to deal with such cases.

With regard to the question of land for market gardens, the committee stated that wherever land was suited by its character for cultivation for market gardening, that was the use to which it should be put in the national interest, and they recommended that the special provisions in the act relating to market gardens should no longer be operative both as regards obtaining land for market garden purposes and protecting garden tenants.

An additional paragraph included an amendment in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1914, to provide that where a holding was sold in more than one lot, and notice to quit was given to the tenant before the sale, such tenant should be entitled to claim his compensation from the original vendor. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Amos claimed that tenants should have the right to compensation for damage caused by rabbits coming out of woods, plantations, and other lands into which the tenant had no right of entry. Mr. Nunnerly asked for security of tenure, compensation for disturbance, and payment for improvements, which added to the value of the holding, and said that the report did not touch their principal grievances. Longer time was asked for the discussion of the report, but the chairman stated that the Agricultural Policy Subcommittee had urged that it should be sent to them immediately. Mr. W. G. Lobjolt described the report as a mere compromise between extreme opinions, and proposed that in the matter of compensation the proposal of the Market Gardeners' Association for the appointment of a competent tribunal with technical and local knowledge, and with power to decide to what use the land should be put, should be adopted. The chairman accepted this proposal and the report was adopted; Mr. Middleton and Mr. Lobjolt being appointed as witnesses before the Agricultural Policy Subcommittee.

Mr. T. Thomson moved a resolution urging the necessity of all skilled labor being left on the farms, and that the men now allocated from the Home Defense Army for the use of agriculturists should be allowed to remain on the land until the root crops were assured. He complained that no instructions had been issued to military representatives to carry out the concessions given by the Earl of Derby or other members of the Government. He could not understand why ministers, having made announcements that farm labor was to be put on a more satisfactory footing, did not see that their instructions were carried out. He hoped that farmers would make every effort to train substitutes for skilled men. The assistance they had received from men of the Home Defense Army had relieved the situation, but after mid-April they would require all the help they could get to secure the success of the root crops, which were of vital importance. The resolution was carried.

SHIPPING FUSION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is stated that the business of Messrs. Robert MacAndrew & Co. has been taken over by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. It is understood that it is intended to work the newly acquired business in conjunction with the Royal Mail Company's regular service to Morocco. Messrs. MacAndrew & Co. own four steamers ranging from 1300 to 3000 tons gross, and the company has for many years traded between London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Spanish ports.

It was reported that the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture, in acknowledging the council's resolution urging an adequate supply of farm labor, stated: "The agricultural situation is receiving Mr. Prothero's constant and serious attention, and every endeavor is being made to secure to farmers the labor necessary for the cultivation of their farms, so far as the military situation permits. If you will furnish particulars of any cases in which men holding certificates of exemption which are still in force have been improperly called up for service with the colors, Mr. Prothero will approach the War Office with a view to obtaining their release."

MRS. PANKHURST'S LETTER TO PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following letter signed by Mrs. Pankhurst on behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union has been sent to the Prime Minister:

The cause of votes for women has the support of yourself as Prime Minister, of the leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, and of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Asquith.

The speaker's conference on electoral reform has also by a large majority, decided that some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred. The possibility of a general election renders very urgent the necessity of giving legislative effect to the conviction of the Prime Minister, the leader of the Opposition, and the majority of the speaker's conference, for it would be nothing short of a national misfortune were the new Parliament to be elected without women having a share in its election.

As Prime Minister you have offered an immediate grant of self-government to Nationalist Ireland. We take

it for granted that you make the same offer to us—and that you are prepared during the war and without any further delay to give us self-government in the shape of the Parliamentary vote.

In making your offer to Nationalist Ireland you said in the House of Commons on March 7: "I am putting what we are prepared to do now, not something which we would be prepared to do at the end of the war, but what we should be prepared to do as a Government now, and what we should invite the House of Commons to do if it were acceptable to Ireland." The leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, has since renewed the expression of the Government's wish to settle the Irish question. We are convinced that the Government are equally anxious to settle the woman suffrage question, and here now to confer the vote upon us. We see no possibility of difficulty arising in connection with the terms on which women shall vote. You have always been an advocate of a wide measure of women's enfranchisement, and we are convinced that the woman suffrage introduced on behalf of your Government will be drafted on generous lines and will be acceptable to us all.

Many have been the tributes paid to the British women's indispensable national service during the war, and many have been the admissions of their need of the protection of the vote, but we do not dwell upon such matters. Our sole purpose now is to declare our whole-hearted acceptance of the offer to us which is so very obviously implied in your offer to Ireland, of a Government measure of woman suffrage, to be carried into law immediately.

STATE SERVICE AND AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A statement regarding agricultural labor has been published by the National Service Department. It quotes Mr. Prothero's estimate of the numbers required for this work as 25,000 men and 22,000 women for England and Wales, and that of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland as 5000 men for that country. German prisoners will not be available for agricultural purposes, as they are to be employed otherwise by the War Office.

Military labor is under the authority of the Board of Agriculture in England, but under that of the National Service Department in Scotland. At least 1332 men from the Army, of whom the majority are skilled plowmen, have been distributed in Scotland over the agricultural districts. Six depots are being established for six agricultural companies of soldiers of the C3 class. These men are almost entirely unskilled, but will be of great use for the less skilled agricultural operations later in the year. Various corporations and private employers have placed between 500 and 600 skilled agricultural hands at the disposal of farmers in England and Scotland for the next six weeks.

Returns obtained by the National Register in 1915 showed something like 50,000 persons in England and Scotland who possessed skill in agriculture in addition to the trade in which they were then engaged. A canvass is to be made of these who are most readily accessible in order to obtain their help, which is now so urgently required.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Coalition in the States

TORONTO NEWS — Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for the presidency last November, has followed Mr. Root, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and other leading Republicans in calling upon the people of the United States to support the Wilson Administration in the war without regard to their political affiliations. In an address before the New York Law School, Mr. Hughes said that the hour had now come when the citizens of the Republic must forget all partisanship and stand unqualified behind "leadership most nobly declared." He pleaded with the people to place everything they had on the altars of democracy and civilization. He spoke of President Wilson's address to Congress as "a matchless State paper" and insisted that the whole Nation must stand united and effective behind the Government. He added: "All thoughts of partisanship are laid aside. There is no partisanship when it is a question of fighting for your country." It bears repeating that in addressing the Republican Club of New York, Mr. Root said: "The Republican party loves its country more than it loves place and power. We need no coalition Government to make it loyal. The men in control of the Government are now our President, our Congress, our executives. We will make the coalition ourselves, a coalition of all the people of the United States, to uphold the men who make the Government, no matter from which party they come." Colonel Roosevelt has gone to his old political adversary in the White House and asked permission to take the first American contingent overseas. That kind of a political opposition is worthy of a great democracy.

"Five a Bag"

BOSTON HERALD—Not long ago they called the peanut "the lowly goober" and referred to the small caliper statesmen as "peanut politicians," but no longer is the peanut lowly or the symbol of insignificance. The always industrious statisticians assure us that the American peanut crop of last year was worth \$56,000,000. A decade ago the value was only a fifth as much and the increase has been steady through the years between—and it has been mainly in quantity of production, for the prices have changed relatively little.

Sealing the Garden Through

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The man who has heard and heeded the call of the Nation for a greater food supply and, accordingly, has undertaken to cultivate his back yard or a neighboring vacant lot must see the task through. He must dedicate himself to that purpose. He must remember that he means to do his bit for the service of the Nation by adding to the Nation's supplies. It is easy to begin. Spring turns us all instinctively toward the cultivation of the soil. But it is not so easy to finish. There will come days when tending the garden will not be alluring. Amusement will call—automobiles, golf, tennis and other sports and pastimes will tempt. Gardening under those circumstances will not seem as pleasant or as interesting as it seems now. This every one should understand and realize. Back of every individual garden enterprise must be the sense of duty. An abandoned garden under present circumstances, whether it is in the gardener's own back yard, or on a vacant lot, is prima facie evidence of slackening. The gardener this year is to all intents and purposes a soldier. He has silently pledged himself to do his bit in the manner elected. He can afford to be known as a slacker; he must see it through.

The Confederate Reunion

NEW ORLEANS ITEM—The Confederate reunion should, by all means, be held in Washington this year, as proposed. The war accentuates the desirability of going on with it. No good purpose could be served by its abandonment, and a patriotic service

would be performed by its being held as planned. In times of patriotic excitement it is not uncommon for many well-meant suggestions to be volunteered, presumably in the interest of the country. It should be borne in mind that the Federal authorities are in a position to ask for a change of program in the daily routine and the daily business of the people, and in the absence of requests or suggestions from them, every citizen is presumed to go about his daily routine and his daily business pretty much as usual.

The North and East have shown unusual interest in the proposed Confederate reunion. Hundreds of Federal veterans of the great Civil War are planning to go to Washington to meet and greet their former adversaries. There are indications the gathering would have a significance unlike any other. The country has ever witnessed. Underneath the dome of the national capitol it would be a reunion of all sections of the United States, giving to the world an example of a Nation united in the defense of its honor and rights and in the prosecution of a war waged to extend, make safe and perpetuate democratic institutions.

AUSTRALIAN PLANS FOR ARMY RESERVE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Members of both Federal Houses gave close attention to the proposals put before them for an Australian Army Reserve. The outstanding fact was that within 12 months of the end of the war the Commonwealth would have an easily mobilized army of from 150,000 to 200,000 men, thoroughly trained in modern war. Australia intends to renumber her militia units so that after the war the numbers of the units in the Australian Imperial Force will be preserved. To each militia unit will be attached a reserve unit which will consist of men who have served at the front in an unit bearing the same number as that allotted to the militia.

Territorial associations are to be formed in the 75 Federal electorates. These associations will induce the public to build drill halls and gymnasiums, and will encourage rifle shooting and the organization of soldiers' clubs. Among other duties they will arrange with employers the best time for training, and will endeavor to find employment for members of the Army Reserve.

GIFT OF AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Beckett, Batavia, the British Consul-General in the Dutch East Indies, has forwarded the sum of £3815 to the Overseas Club for the purpose of purchasing two up-to-date aeroplanes. The money has been contributed by the British community in the Netherlands East Indies. The total number of units paid for by residents overseas in the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla formed by the Overseas Club now amounts to 95.

Justice Benjamin Russell of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, who is to be a prominent figure in the deliberations of the American Society of International Law, meeting at Washington.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frederick Charles Ferry, dean of Williams College, an office he has held since 1902, has been elected president of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y. President-elect Ferry, with his training gained at Williams College, at Harvard, at Clark University and at the University of Christiania, has come to have a good standing among geologists. His chair has been that of mathematics, but his great service to the college has been as a sensible, square-dealing "human" administrator, the not altogether agreeable duties of dean in a way to command general respect among the students. Should he decide to leave Williams, his going will be much regretted by both students and faculty. President-elect Ferry has made himself useful to the college world as administrator of the work by which entrance examinations are standardized and delinquencies are

ton this week, is now 12 years incumbent of this high office; and as a veteran jurist commands the respect of Nova Scotians. He got his preliminary education in the schools of Halifax, then went to the university at Sackville, New Brunswick, and then studied law. He has taught law at Dalhousie University, and been reporter and adviser of the legislative council, as well as practicing his profession as a barrister. For eight years he sat in the House of Commons of the Dominion, and then was chosen to preside over the high judiciary which he now adorns. In addition to many volumes of law reports which he edited, Justice Russell also has written a standard work on Bills and Notes.

William Sleane, chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., which plans to raise \$3,000,000 with which to carry on camp work among soldiers recruited in the United States, is a leading merchant and philanthropist of New York City. His fortune has been derived mainly from the manufacture and sale of carpets and similar goods; and as a heavy investor he has won a place on the governing boards of large corporations. Robert College has long been one of his beneficiaries, and he is now on its board of trustees. His identification with the work of the International Y. M. C. A. came years ago, and he has since been one of its wisest advisers. He will have in this new work the aid of administrators of the grade of Cleveland Dodge and George W. Perkins. New York City is expected to give one third of the total amount sought.

Merton E. Lewis, who is to become Attorney-General of the State of New York, by the vote of the Legislature, has practically filled the post since January, though only nominally an assistant Attorney-General. He has had a long career of professional and political success, since he began to practice law in Rochester in 1887. In the local government he has been a councilman and also Mayor. He sat in the State Constitutional Convention of 1894. Two years later he was elected to the Legislature, and there served on the Judiciary Committee. In 1912 his ability as a political leader was recognized by his being chosen chairman of the Republican State Committee. In 1916 he entered the Attorney-General's office as an assistant.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., who came to London nearly half a century ago, has an established reputation as an able speaker, and a most successful writer and editor. His youth was spent in Ireland, where he was educated, first at Athlone, and later at Queen's College, Galway. He began his career as a journalist as a junior reporter on Saunders Newsletter, a Dublin Conservative journal, in 1867. He came to London in search of a fresh field for his talents in 1870, and became a subeditor on the Daily Telegraph. He was afterwards employed in the London office of the New York Herald. In 1880 he entered Parliament as member for Galway, and in 1885 was returned for both Galway and Liverpool, when he elected to stand for the latter constituency, which he has represented in Parliament since that time. He has founded, successively, the Star, the Sun, M. A. P., T. P.'s Weekly, T. P.'s Magazine, and other papers. He is president of the United Irish League of Great Britain.

Justice Benjamin Russell of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, who is to be a prominent figure in the deliberations of the American Society of International Law, meeting at Washington.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

At the recent meeting of the Ontario Library Association in Toronto attention was called to the fact that Toronto is assisting in the production campaign by its collection of books on gardening and vegetables growing, to be had at the Public Library, and it was proposed that other Canadian libraries follow the example of Toronto. Just at this juncture public libraries in the United States also may well fall in line, and undoubtedly many already have done so. Displays of garden books are common at this season, but why not make a special feature of the collection this spring, using every device possible to bring it to the attention of the public and even supplementing the collection by new purchases of books that give practical information on back yard and vacant lot gardening? Here is a simple and effective way for libraries in general to serve not only their local communities, but to be of real assistance to the country at large in its hour of need.

In the fortieth annual report of the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library it is stated that the branch libraries are making splendid use of Government documents. The documents on farm management, care of pet animals, bird house construction and the preparation and cooking of food, have all proved popular. They have been placed in pamphlet holders and made attractive with appropriate pictures pasted on the outside.

Apropos of this subject of the use of documents by public libraries Mrs. Mianie C. Budlong advises in "A Plan of Organization for Small Libraries" that public documents should be handled with moderation. "Not many libraries have time or space for complete sets," she says. "Study your community and send for bulletins on subjects in which it is interested. The surest way is to apply to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. There may be some delay but he will secure it for you if possible. Another way is from the department that publishes the article or report wanted. Write freely for documents and discard as freely if on receipt they do not prove of value in your library. Place the ones sifted out of use on the shelves with their subjects and circulate the same as other books and pamphlets."

Through the courtesy of the local post office circulars calling attention to the facilities of the public library for circulating books by parcel post have been widely distributed by the letter carriers in St. Louis. The post office now sends a special wagon to the library morning and afternoon to get the books ordered by library patrons, and these are delivered with a promptness which augurs well for the continued popularity of the system.

To help give publicity to the movement for the conservation of wild flowers many April specimens are being exhibited this month in the Chicago Public Library. This exhibition, which was begun as soon as the hepaticas and violets first appeared, will be extended until autumn. It is being held under the direction of a committee from the Chicago Woman's Club.

In the art room patrons of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library may borrow for home use photographs of ferns. The collection, which includes nearly all species which grow in New England, has been arranged by A. L. Brandegee of Northampton, a collector of wide experience, and it is believed that the botanist will find the pictures the best possible substitute for actual specimens, while the lover of plants will enjoy looking them over just for their beauty.

An editorial in the Wisconsin Library Bulletin regarding public library sites should be found helpful by communities which have not yet chosen a location for the library building they hope some day to have. "If you were locating a bookstore," says the editorial in question, "you would look for the busiest corner on the busiest street. You would put your store floor on the street level and would open the entire front in plate glass show windows. You would do this in order to force yourself, your store, and your books upon the consciousness of everybody in the hope and expectation that this consciousness would induce many a man to come, look your store over, find a needed book and carry away with him. When we locate a library our object is practically the same. We must attract attention in order that those who need or wish book may come in and carry it off. Yet we persistently place our libraries a block if not a mile from the business street. We face it with an unbusinesslike front and erect a barrier of eight or nine steep steps between ourselves and even those few people who pass our little frequented site. Our front wall is broken only by high windows through which the passer-by cannot catch even a glimpse of the interior. Hardly one public library in a thousand is located as a business man would locate a store for a similar purpose."

There are over 111,900 volumes in foreign languages in the circulation department of the New York Public Library. These include books in Arabic, Armenian, Bohemian, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Greek, classical and modern, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish and Yiddish.

Librarians are usually interested in specimen library examination questions. Here is one chosen from an entrance paper of the Los Angeles Pub-

lic Library Training School: Give author and characterize 15 of the following as play, poem, novel, etc.—Lao-
coo, Tristram Shandy, Bible in Spain,
Stories of Venice, Playboy of the West-
ern World, The Princess, Imitation of
Christ, Water Babies, Spirit of Youth
and the City Streets, The Sunken Bell,
Your United States, Childe Harold,
Peer Gynt, Rise of the Dutch Republic,
Joseph Vance, Consuelo, Making of an
American, Essays of Elia, Winning of
the West, Marius the Epicurean Clois-
ter and the Hearth, The Decameron,
War and Peace, Ode to a Grecian Urn.

POTTERY COLLECTION EXHIBITED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A small but extremely interesting loan collection of the pottery and tile work of William de Morgan has been arranged at the Victoria and Albert Museum. It has not been possible, owing to the difficulties of transport which exist at present, to bring together a really representative collection of Mr. de Morgan's work; the pieces exhibited are chiefly lent by residents in London and the neighborhood. Mr. H. Ricardo Sayre has helped in the arrangement of the exhibition.

Specimens of both types of de Morgan's work are shown: the ruby-colored and silver-yellow lustreware which strongly recalls the beautiful majolica of Maestro Giorgio of Gibbo, and that painted in the blues, greens, and purples reminiscent of what is known as Persian pottery, of which it is probably more accurate to ascribe the real place of origin to Damascus.

In the former class of work, the wonderful jewel-like glow of color attained by the modern artist is hardly surpassed even by the best productions of the old Italian master-potter. The blues and greens in the second type of pottery shown are of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty. Mr. de Morgan's work is by no means a copy of old productions, it serves to illustrate, rather, the value that the art of the past may have for a brilliant designer and craftsman.

A particularly fine design is that of a glazed and framed tile showing three vivid blue birds on a background of green leaves. Another very equine specimen is a little turquoise blue pot, having on it a design of black swans, lent by Lord Swaythling.

Some fine stoneware, also a loan collection, made by the three brothers, Wallace, Walter and Edwin Martin at Southall, is shown in the same room. There are also on view specimens of modern pottery and porcelain taken from the permanent collection of the museum.

HOW ITALY MEETS SUPPLY PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—On April 1 sugar cards were instituted in Milan, or rather sugar-tokens. This provision in a city of Milan's size, its population being well over 500,000, is not so much a sign of lack as one of foresight. In Italy, notwithstanding the fact that the average Italian has saving habits, there has been, as in most countries, a good deal of waste in handling supplies. These defects in administration, sometimes visible in

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the military and sometimes in the civil powers, are gradually being recruited and the situation is being improved. Italy is much handicapped in the fact that she produces no coal and must therefore depend on the Allies for supplies, and the problem has been made more complicated by the fact that England and France have not always been able to afford Italy adequate transport facilities. But here again the situation is being improved. None of these questions of transport, coal, food, fuel labor can be examined in Italy, without it being seen that parliamentary government has the same defects or weaknesses all the world over.

In the month of March, repeated attempts were made in the Italian Chamber of Deputies either to hinder the Boselli Government in its work or to go further and if possible to put it out of office. Under the guise of the treatment of war orphans, complaints about the state of the cotton industry, the rate of exchange, the state of railway transport, the lack of shipping, opposition to a reform in the system of intermediate schools, the supply of foodstuffs, under one or other of these complaints have sheltered themselves what were really attacks on the present war cabinet and the war party in the nation. Each attempt has, however, been balked by the patriotism and good sense of the majority in both houses, a majority that correctly represents the Nation's conviction that the war must be prosecuted to a victorious end. This was shown by the excellent reception that the Chamber of Deputies gave to Signor Carcano's speech on finances of March 15, and by the support that the House most plainly gave to Signor Sonnino when he spoke for his Department of Foreign Affairs the next day.

PRIORITY AUTHORITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions desires to make it known that priority authorities have been definitely set up in India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Canada. No applications requiring priority for these countries will henceforward be considered by the priority department of the Ministry of Munitions, except on a form indorsed by the proper local authority. Announcements as to procedure and the addresses of the authorities have been made with due publicity in each of the countries. No exceptions can be made to the above arrangements, and firms are requested not to apply to the Ministry of Munitions unless and until the consumer has obtained the necessary support of the priority authority in the Dominion in which he resides.

Since the danger of coercion to Ulster has been removed, the feeling as to the Irish situation has generally become more hopeful. The proposed

NOTES ON POLITICS

There is a bill in the New York Legislature providing for revision of the State Constitution by a commission appointed by the Governor, of 16 persons from different parts of the State who would report to the Legislature the result of their study. It is said that this bill would bring forward again several of the projects defeated in the Constitutional Convention held in 1915. In 1867 another Constitutional Convention drew up a revision, but that, too, was defeated at the polls. The convention form of revision, it is held, attempts to cover too much ground. The new bill would make it possible for separate projects to be submitted to the people as separate amendments.

As the political situation in Russia clarifies it becomes steadily more evident that the new Russia is not something which will have to be "tollfully built up and desperately safeguarded against reaction." The new Russia is as unlike the old, as the world saw it, as the oak is unlike the acorn, and can just as readily revert to its former condition. All desperate reports to the contrary, it is quite evident that the spirit of good will is abroad in the land, alike amongst political parties as amongst every other section of the nation. The object everywhere aimed at is not to emphasize differences, but to arrive at agreements, and an early final settlement, therefore, on broad democratic lines, is never seriously in doubt.

New Jersey has passed two laws which modify the operation of the Seven Sisters antitrust laws passed during Woodrow Wilson's term as Governor. These new laws place the State's Corporation Act in harmony with the Federal Clayton Act.

The prohibition which makes it a misdemeanor unfairly to lessen competition or foster monopolies is restrained in full force, since the Legislature did not heed the demand for total repeal of the Seven Sister acts. The new laws permit a corporation to organize and to hold property of any kind necessary or desirable for its business, and to pay therefor either in cash or its equivalent, or in the capital stock of the purchasing corporation, or bonds of any corporation. Supporters of the new laws say they mark a return to the policy of encouraging business without sanctioning wrongful or harmful enterprises.

Since the danger of coercion to Ulster has been removed, the feeling as to the Irish situation has generally become more hopeful. The proposed

intervention of dominion statesmen has aroused conflicting views. While some consider that their experience of the working of the Constitution in the states which they represent will enable them to bring to the question valuable judgment, others maintain that they cannot approach the problem without a certain prejudice, because the constitutions which they serve contain a large Nationalist vote. Others again feel that the solution must be sought in Ireland itself. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer raised fresh hope by announcing that the Government would make another effort to solve the problem, and said that very often a bad form of government, if it is with the consent and good will of the people governed, will work infinitely better than a much better system without that consent and good will, he probably reflected the feelings of a large number of people in Ireland.

The justice of the pony express restriction bill, recently signed by Governor McCall of Massachusetts, was evidenced within a few hours after it became a law. Quincy, a city of over 40,000 inhabitants, had voted successively for 35 years against the open saloon within its borders and yet, together with the other no-license cities and towns of the State, had been compelled by law to permit the expressing of intoxicants in unlimited quantities into the city. The bill removed this mandatory feature of the law, and the Quincy City Council, being informed while in regular meeting that the Governor had just affixed his signature to the measure, immediately rejected the 20 applications for "pony express" permits to transport intoxicants into Quincy during the coming year.

The debates which took place simultaneously in the House of Lords and the House of Commons upon the blockade bill were brought to bear upon its conduct had not been without its value. Lord Latymer's motion for a commission of inquiry into the Danish and Dutch trade in food and fodder stuffs was withdrawn after a debate in which Lords Hylton, Beresford and

Lansdowne and the Lord Chancellor joined.

In the lower House Mr. Hewins drew attention to the existence in the country of some dissatisfaction with regard to the blockade. Lord Robert Cecil's reply was notable for its exhaustiveness and the clearness with which he marshalled his facts. He was able to satisfy the House that satisfactory steps have been taken amidst great difficulties to stop overseas imports into Germany and that since last July these steps had proved successful. The public has never quite appreciated the difficulties surrounding a blockade, especially under modern conditions.

A "dry" Governor for Alabama is predicted by those following political doings in that State. To insure that a man committed to the policy of prohibition will succeed Gov. Charles Henderson in 1918, the Anti-Saloon League of Alabama is planning the greatest gathering of Prohibitionists the State ever saw. At this convention, which will be held when the campaign actually begins, the "dry" forces will choose from the announced candidates one man, and they will unite solidly behind this candidate. The Prohibitionists are powerful in Alabama. The only announced candidate thus far is the Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas E. Kilby of Anniston, who spoke so favorably of the effects of prohibition in the State in a recent interview.

RESTRICTIONS SET BARLEY STORES FREE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—As a result of the last Government order restricting the output of beer and spirits in Ireland, large stores of barley will be available for other purposes. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a resident in the barley-growing district of the counties of Carlow and Kildare, that the head of one of the three largest malting houses in that district said that his store consisted of no less than £25,000 worth of barley, which could not be used for malting. The millers have for some time been trying to get some of this reserve of grain to see if it could not be utilized for bread flour, although it was said to be quite unsuitable for soda bread and griddle cakes which are so much used by the cottagers.

One of the Carlow millers, however, has discovered a process by which barley can be milled, and the flour has proved excellent for this kind of bread. This store of barley having been set free, much anxiety as to a possible shortage of bread has been dissipated. The farmers also are satisfied that barley will still be a valuable crop, and they believe that much of the soil is better suited for barley growing than for wheat or other grain.

HANAN
—for Little Folk

HANAN has a special shop at 27 State, North, full of the better sort of shoes for little folk. Nurse or the maid may safely bring them here when mother finds it hard to come. For this special shop is in charge of Mr. Baer, who has given years to the fitting of children's feet and knows what is at stake. We depend upon him—so you may. The shop is on the street floor.

The shoes you are most likely to want for your children—either dress or school—are found here in abundance. At prices which it is much wiser to pay in these uncertain times. Thus the full benefits of Hanan are extended to the little folk in a store of their own.

THE CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE
27 NORTH STATE ST. (near Washington)

HANAN & SON, Chicago

Miss Pudor HATS
16 N. Wabash Avenue
Suite 1433, Stevens Building, ChicagoCopper Dapper
Shirt Maker: Men's Wear of Quality

Monroe Bldg., 100 South Michigan Ave. Hotel Sherman, 108 W. Randolph Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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American Queen Tailored Hip Corset

Made to measure and stock models.

1116 Stevens Bldg., Chicago. Cont. 2583.

Page & Shaw

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Delicious Gourmet Served W.M. S. BARBEE, Manager

Now showing some very pretty Jersey Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Tailored Suits and Top Coats for spring and summer.

Special attention is called to some smart Russian Blouses and French Slipovers.

Specialties and Unusual Fashions

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SHOWING THE RAPID GROWTH OF THIS BANK DEPOSITS

Jan. 1, 1914 \$1,007,917

July 1, 1914 2,265,927

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TITLE HOLDERS SHOULD DEFEND THEIR HONORS

A. J. Lindauer and C. G. Clark, of the University of Chicago Again Eligible for Western College Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Western Conference lawn tennis season opens this week in a match at Columbus, O., on Saturday, between the University of Chicago, last year's champions, and Ohio State University, a school of warm tennis enthusiasm. The initial contest of the year does not give promise of being evenly contested. Capt. C. A. Carran of Ohio, the western intercollegiate champion in 1915, graduated last June, leaving his teammates considerably handicapped. On the other hand the Maroons retain the 1916 western intercollegiate title holder in singles, Capt. A. J. Lindauer '16, as also the champion doubles team, composed of Lindauer and C. G. Clark, also '16. The preponderance of strength in the opening match looks to be on the side of the Maroons and it will be indeed a surprise if it is not found to remain there when the final in the conference tournament, held at Chicago in May, are played off.

After Lindauer, who by the way did some excellent work after coming through the conference matches last spring unbeaten, the next best player in this western league appears to be Ernest McKay '19, center on last season's University of Illinois basketball team. On showings to date McKay, making his first appearance in western college tennis, ranks next to Lindauer, so that if each of these men and the rest of the conference players maintain their relative positions throughout the season just opening, there is a fair chance that the real tussle for the honors in the big college tournament later will come at the meeting of these two stars. Lindauer, incidentally, expects to play through the season, for his efforts to enlist have been balked, at least for the time being, by his short stature. Another first-class man is last year's runner-up in singles, Walter Becker '17 of Illinois. He lost in straight sets to Lindauer in the finals, but showed ability in coming through to that point.

As to the doubles, the natural prospect before the teams join the issue is that the best pair is made by the 1916 champions. McKay and Becker should work together well, it would seem. A strong bit of competition in singles and doubles was eliminated when the Wisconsin men dropped out. Ohio State should show to advantage and in the veteran Northwestern players another good team, better in doubles than individually, will be found.

The canceling of athletics at Wisconsin cuts pretty deeply into the dual meet season, for the Badgers had meets scheduled quite plentifully for tennis. The dual meets may prove something of a round robin between Ohio State, Illinois and Chicago. The Maroons are making a little trip of it this week-end, following up their Saturday game at Columbus with a match at Kenyon on Monday and at Oberlin the next day. Ohio State plays a return match at Chicago May 11, and Illinois visits the Maroons on May 24. The Chicago team has also a couple of dates in negotiation with Northwestern, and other colleges doubtless have dates not yet reported.

Lindauer, the Maroon star, is stocky, but because of his agility covers court well. He has been called one of the fastest men on middle western courts. He uses a fast straight ball in serving and follows it to the net. While his overhead work is undoubtedly weak in early spring, it strengthens as the season lengthens. He is a ranking player and, paired with John Cannon of Kansas City, won the Missouri Valley sectional championship in the national doubles last summer. In the finals of this tournament they defeated the famous Japanese duo. Cannon and Lindauer were later eliminated in the national doubles preliminaries by M. E. MacLaughlin and Ward Dawson. Lindauer's partner, C. G. Clark, is tall and rangy. He is a basketball player, a member of the university team. He serves an American twist, playing the net well. His driving is weak on his backhand, but in doubles this defect is well covered up. The experience of last year's championship will undoubtedly stand him in good stead. The remaining members of the Chicago squad are: Benton Littman '19, and Vernon Nath '19, last year's freshman squad. Littman is short, Nath is tall; together they make a well matched doubles team, and the Chicagoans think much can be expected from Littman in the future.

EIGHTH MARATHON PRIZE GIVEN

Eighth prize in the Boston Athletic Association Marathon was forwarded to M. J. Lynch of the Carroll Institute, Washington, D. C., by Manager G. V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association Tuesday. Lynch finished in ninth place, but by the disqualification of A. F. Merchant of the Boston Athletic Association he secured a prize. C. W. Linder received seventh prize, Hans Schuster of New York sixth, and Melior of Chicago fifth prize.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
New Orleans 1, Mobile 6,
Nashville 2, Little Rock 6,
Oklahoma City 7, Memphis 1,
Atlanta 2, Birmingham 1.

A. P. KEITH IS AGAIN ELECTED B. A. A. PRESIDENT

Honor Conferred for the Third Time—Junior Members of Organization Hold Their Games

For the third consecutive time A. P. Keith was elected president of the Boston Athletic Association at a meeting of the board of governors held Tuesday afternoon in the Exeter Street clubhouse. The other officers re-elected are E. E. Babb as vice-president, G. W. Beals secretary and H. L. Wilson treasurer. Mr. Beals was chosen for the twenty-fifth time to the office of secretary.

Mr. Alfred Douglass, chairman of the Riverside ground committee, proposed that all the ground at Riverside not in use for recreation be turned over for the growing of vegetables. The board of governors accepted the plan and the ground will be turned over at once. E. E. Babb was chosen temporary chairman of the athletic committee to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. G. B. Billings, who has held the position for 19 years.

The annual junior members' games were held in the club's gymnasium in the afternoon under the direction of Christian Eberhard. J. S. Murphy was the star performer. He won the vaulting horse competition and just missed winning the rope climb, his failure to touch the bell after climbing the rope preventing him from securing first. His relay team finished ahead of H. Duane's team. John McKeon was the big individual winner, with first in the horizontal bar and in the pin race.

The boys were given a party at the close, which their boy friends were allowed to attend. The prizes were presented by Professor Eberhard. The annual swimming events will be held today with Prof. J. H. Shee in charge.

MOGRIDGE PITCHES SHUTOUT BASEBALL

Vaulting Horse—Won by J. S. Murphy; S. Friend, second.
Horizontal Bar—Won by John McKeon; second, S. W. Osborne.
Rope Climb—Won by Alden Friend; second, J. S. Murphy.
Pin Race—Won by John McKeon; second, W. Green.
Running High Jump—Won by J. Goodnow (4 ft. 8 in.; height 5 ft. 2 in.); second, R. Goodnow (4 ft. 8 in.; height 5 ft.).
Relay Race—Won by Murphy's team (J. S. Murphy, S. Friend, Richard Murray, John Woods); second, Duane's team (H. Duane, A. Friend, R. English and J. McKeon).
Battle Ball—R. Goodnow's team defeated J. Goodnow's team, 52 to 38.

NEW JERSEY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT OFF

Lakewood Event, Starting Today, Will Be Held—Follows Lead of Metropolitan G. A.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lakewood golf tournament, which begins today, will be played through as scheduled, as the prizes and trophies had been already purchased when the action of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association was made known. It is probable, however, that this will be the last tournament for some time.

Following the lead of the Metropolitan Golf Association, the executive committee of the New Jersey State Golf Association, at a meeting held Tuesday afternoon, indefinitely postponed the State championship tournament, which was scheduled for June 7-9 at the Deal Golf and Country Club. The resolutions adopted at the meeting were as follows:

Whereas, a state of war exists between the United States of America and Germany, the New Jersey State Golf Association is desirous of rendering every form of assistance within its power to the Government; and

Whereas, the Secretary of War has indicated to the United States Golf Association and the governing bodies of other sports the unqualified approval of their proposals to hold no competition for championships at the present time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the eighteenth amateur championship of the New Jersey State Golf Association, scheduled for June 7-9 at the Deal Golf and Country Club, be postponed until conditions in the opinion of the executive committee warrant its being held, and that when held it shall be played at the Deal Golf and Country Club, provided the date selected by the committee shall be agreeable to that club.

TENNIS MATCHES FOR RED CROSS START SATURDAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first of a series of special lawn tennis matches for the benefit of the American Red Cross fund will be played here Saturday, under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The singles will bring together C. B. Herd of California and H. A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, N. J., while G. M. Church and Dean Mathey will oppose K. H. Behr and T. R. Pell.

The matches will be played at the West Side Club, Forest Hills, L. I., the scene of the latest national and international contests.

No admission fees will be charged, but each spectator will be requested to contribute to the Red Cross fund before entering the stands. It is planned to play similar matches each Saturday in April and May, after which a more ambitious program may be staged each week.

YALE ELECTS J. D. NAGEL JR.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—J. D. Nagel Jr. of New York City was Tuesday elected captain of the Yale track team for next year. Nagel won his "Y" in the pole vault.

NEW YORK NOW RUNNERUP TO CHICAGO TEAM

Passes Boston Red Sox in American Baseball Standing by Securing a Victory Over the World's Champions

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	9	8	.818	.462
New York	6	3	.667	.556
Boston	6	4	.600	.667
Cleveland	5	5	.455	.500
St. Louis	5	6	.455	.500
Washington	4	7	.364	.222
Philadelphia	4	7	.364	.222
Detroit	3	8	.273	.545

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New York 8, Boston 1.
Chicago 1, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 2.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 5.
GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

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SPAIN INTENDS TO EXPORT COAL FROM OWN MINES

Difficulties Raised by Unbusinesslike Methods and State Laws Likely to Disappear

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The question of the coal supply has been one of such extreme importance to Spain during the present war, and her conscience has been opened so completely to the errors of her neglect of her own rich resources, while she has been depending for her supplies from England, that a series of items of important news recently made public are of an extremely interesting and important character. The amazing circumstance has now arisen that in due course Spain intends to be a shipper of coal!

Señor Rafael Gasset, Minister of Works, states that he has received from the Puentillano-Mining Company in the Province of Ciudad Real an offer to increase their production from 700,000 tons annually, at which it stands at present, to 1,700,000, nearly 2½ times as much, if the Government will guarantee the means of transport. Señor Gasset remarks on this wonderful offer that here is a proof that Spain, which hitherto has imported 2,500,000 tons of coal annually, in a very short period through the intensification of national production, may become an exporter.

In the second place it is stated that a group of French capitalists have formed themselves into a syndicate for the exploitation of coal mines in Spain, and the promoters say that they hope to be able to raise the production of the country, which was only 4,500,000 tons in 1915, and but a little more than 5,000,000 last year, to 20,000,000 in 1918 and to 75,000,000 in 1920. Remarkable as such anticipations may appear, there is nothing unrealizable in them, for not only are the mine fields of the Asturias very far from being exploited thoroughly, but there are miles of mining country, abounding in good coal, in Catalonia, Aragon, the Castillas and the Vascongas. The only thing that is wanted is money to exploit them and enterprise to back it up with. The same syndicate, which is very confident as to the result of its operations, proposes to engage in the exploitation of copper in Western Spain and of mercury in Ciudad Real and it will lend its assistance to the establishment of metallurgical industries and to the construction of a net of secondary railways devoted to the transport of minerals and agricultural produce.

Hard upon such news as this the Minister of Works issues an advance abstract of the annual statistics on the mining of the country, which shows that during last year great progress was made in the development and working of the Spanish coal mines. The production for the year was 5,406,599 tons, while there was an importation of 2,151,290, making a total of coal at the disposal of the country of 7,558,189 tons. In 1913 the production was 4,282,525 tons out of a total of 7,390,554. In 1914 the production was 4,422,855 out of 7,318,608 tons, and in 1915 it was 4,886,747 out of 6,591,771. There was, therefore, last year, an increase in production of nearly a million tons. The bituminous coal mines of Oviedo, Cordoba, Leon, Palencia, Ciudad Real, Sevilla and Gerona increased their production from 3,873,214 tons in 1913 to 4,687,665 in 1916. The anthracite mines of Cordoba and Palencia increased their output from 232,517 tons in 1913, to 279,521 last year. The figures in this case are particularly interesting, because both 1914 and 1915 showed a decline on the year before, while now there is a remarkable increase. The lignite mines of Teruel, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Lerida and elsewhere continue to increase their output. In 1913 the figures were 267,791, while last year they rose to 439,245, and it is to be remarked that the latter register is an increase of more than a hundred thousand tons on the previous year. Last year there was begun the working of the seams in the small mining valley fields of Turruncún in Lograno. In all, the increase of last year in respect to 1915 was 15.5 per cent, and 26 per cent in regard to the year before the war. The report calls particular attention to the remarkable increases in production in the district of Puentillano to which the new French syndicate is giving its attention. Allowing for all the doubts of Spain in the past there can be no ground for disbelieving that the prospects of the immediate future are amazingly bright, and that the development of the great Spanish coalfields promises to be one of the foremost world-mining propositions after the war. There is already the most abundant evidence that not only have French capitalists given some attention to the probabilities, but those of other countries also. The lethargy and unbusinesslike methods of the Spanish owners of mining propositions and the Government laws have been hindrances to foreign enterprise in the past, but both these difficulties seem likely to evaporate.

DOCK IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Port of London Authority have decided to construct two double-story sheds on the south quay of the Royal Victoria Dock. The sheds will have a total area of 187,650 square feet. The ground floors will be available for work in connection with the loading of ships, and the upper floors will be used for storing wool, fiber, grain and general cargo. In order to improve the south quay front and make it suitable for large vessels, cranes will be erected and railway and roadway accommodation will be provided at the rear of the sheds. It is also proposed to erect two single story sheds, of a total area of 92,160 square feet, to the south of the prospective double story building. It is expected that the improvements, when completed, will have a considerable effect in developing shipping facilities on the south side of the Victoria Dock, which hitherto has been used principally in connection with the grain and flour trades.

COUNCIL OF INDIA APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is announced that Mr. Austin Chamberlain, M. P. Secretary of state for India, has appointed Mr. James Bennett Brumley, C. S. I., C. I. E., Indian Civil Service, to be a Member of the Council of India, in succession to Sir Theodore Morison, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., who recently left the India Office to take up military training and has been employed on an important political mission. Mr. Brumley lately succeeded Sir James Meston as Secretary of the Financial Department of the Government of India. His experience in military finance will be of great value on the council in connection with questions relating to ordinary and extra charges for Indian troops serving in the war.

SHIPMASTER REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Harald Holmgren, master of the Swedish steamship Aldebaran of Helsingborg, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Beaumont of North Shields, whom he rescued in the North Atlantic Ocean on Jan. 6.

GIFTS FOR TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The South African Gifts and Comforts Organization Committee have forwarded £200 to England for the purchase and distribution to members of the S. A. Heavy Artillery of ulskin over-

coats, such as are issued by the Admiralty to the men of the Royal Navy. These ulskin coats are a gift from the people of South Africa, through the Comforts Organization. The November contribution (which is the twenty-seventh made by officers and employees of the South African Railways and Harbors to the war relief funds), amounted to £2921 12s. 4d., thus bringing the grand total of the fund up to £94,119 1s. 8d. The amount was subscribed in the various divisions as follows: Division 1, £698; Division 2 (approximately), £167; Division 3, £77; Division 4, £127 10s.; Division 5 (approximately), £281; Division 6, £178 16s. 2d.; Division 7, £882 16s. 1d.; Division 8, £457 12s. 6d.; Maritzburg District, £51 17s. 7d.

SIGNOR ARLOTTA ON TRANSPORT QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In his report to the Italian Chamber, Signor Arlotta, the Minister for Transports, referred to the difficulties of Italy's situation with regard to importation. The overseas imports for 1917 had been estimated, he said, at 18,000,000 tons, a good 14,500,000 tons of which consisted of coal, cereals and metals, and the rest of petroleum and mineral oils, frozen meat, cotton, wool, jute, skins and other goods, all strictly coming under the head of war supplies. Hence it was not possible to make a further reduction, 3,000,000 tons having been already cut off to bring imports down to 18,000,000 tons. The Italian merchant fleet was quite insufficient, he said. In fact Italy could contribute only some 200 ocean cargo-boats with an aggregate tonnage of about 1,000,000 out of the carrying capacity of 3,250,000 needed. There were, however, 170 smaller Italian vessels in the Mediterranean for communication with the islands, the colonies and for military service, having an aggregate tonnage of 300,000, beside 100,000 tons of sailing vessels, and another 400,000 tons had been procured by using confiscated enemy boats.

Signor Arlotta attributed the coal crisis in Italy to the withdrawal of neutral boats on account of the submarine warfare, to the country's need for grain for the transport of which 200,000 tons of shipping were required, and to the fact that 100,000 tons of shipping had been transferred from the transporting of coal, to carry the metal to meet the requirements of the army. Norwegian boats, he pointed out, had refused to leave port, and Greek boats had been withdrawn from traffic, and it was some time before negotiations induced these two countries to resume their services.

Since July 1, 1916, Signor Arlotta continued, an additional 165 chartered vessels, under the direct control of the state and with a carrying capacity of 860,000 tons, had been added to the merchant fleet. A considerable proportion of the German and Austrian vessels confiscated by Portugal were also ceded to Italy, he stated, and there were 138 time chartered boats in the national service with an aggregate tonnage of 750,000. With regard to the inland service Signor Arlotta stated military requirement had withdrawn about 60 per cent of the whole stock of railway trucks from the ordinary service, so that there were only from 40,000 to 45,000 trucks available for service employing 100,000 under normal conditions. Contracts for 3000 trucks and 90 engines had been concluded in Italy, he said, and negotiations were being conducted for the hire of engines from Belgium and trucks from England, but the situation was still very serious. The coal question being of so difficult a character, Signor Arlotta maintained that electric power ought gradually to be substituted on all the Italian railways. In the north of Italy there were already 750 kilometers of electric railway, he said, and another 60 kilometers from Turin to Pinerolo was almost completed. In his opinion, he added, the dockyards and the electric works of Italy would be the two greatest industrial centers of the country after the war.

INCENDIARISM PROTECTION

TOPEKA, Kan.—A Nation-wide appeal for a rigorous campaign against incendiarism was sent out by Lew Thrussey, president of the Fire Marshals Association of North America, which includes members from every state. Protection of grain elevators and warehouses especially is enjoined.

ITALIAN WAR LOAN SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Italian 5 per cent war loan has brought in up to the present 3,600,000,000 lire, of which sum 2,500,000,000 lire is in cash and the remaining 1,100,000,000 lire in Treasury bills and other securities accepted as cash and to be considered, therefore, as "new" money. The foregoing figures do not include the conversion of previous debts, the arrangements for which are open until the end of April. The three previous Italian war

THIRTY MILLION ISSUE OF BONDS OF CUBA ASKED

President Menocal Confident the Nation Will Respond Willingly in Aid of Common Cause, the Fight for Liberty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba—Declaring "Cuba is no luke-warm ally, rejecting sacrifices and begrudging efforts to aid the common cause," President Menocal has sent a long message to Congress, asking authorization for a \$30,000,000 bond issue or "floating debt," not only to pay indemnities caused by the revolutionary attempt, but to cover expenses of the state of war with Germany, and of cooperation with the United States.

The President takes up the proposition that the tariff and custom duties on foodstuffs be lowered or removed to decrease the cost of living, and by extensive data shows such a remedy inefficient and inadvisable. He then asks for the \$30,000,000 bond emission, and to pay interest and amortization on this he names a long list of articles and actions upon which it is proposed to place a revenue stamp tax.

That more funds may be needed later, and that a possible loan from the United States Government may come later, is recognized by a statement that bonds now issued could be used as part collateral for such a loan.

The President's message is in part as follows: "It is an urgent necessity of the Republic, and one not hid for a moment from Congress, as shown by the article in the joint resolution of the 7th of the current month, giving its high authorization to me to dispose of the economic forces of the Nation in the measure that circumstances demand, that financial resources be had to face the growing obligations caused by the anarchic insurrection of February, already victoriously dominated, and by the state of war with Germany. For this object the financial plan to augment the treasury receipts with the promptness and urgency demanded is presented."

The President states that the war expenses and revolt indemnities necessitate an immediate issue of \$30,000,000 in bonds, of three parts of three years each, having thus nine-year periods for amortization if necessary. These bonds would not pass 6 per cent interest, and would be stated as beginning amortization on the termination of the European war, as convertible when peace is signed, if circumstances are favorable, or otherwise within the date of amortization, into treasury bonds, with the consequent advantages of these latter. The bonds could be held in Havana or New York, at the option of the takers, but it would be understood that one of the ends of the loan would be to reinforce the metallic reserve of Cuba, and aid of American banks would be solicited for this if necessary.

Beginning from the 1st of November of this year a special tax of 1 per cent for each arroba of sugar will be imposed, to be paid by sugar estates or mills.

The President also asks authorization to modify the tariff classification of articles not specified in the present tariff laws, and which, because of their composition, should not be grouped under prime or raw materials.

These new imposts and duties would go into effect not later than July 1, and "earlier, if possible."

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bonds had brought in altogether, in cash 4,163,936 lire. A comparison with the figures given above shows the success of the present loan, the growing determination of the Italian Nation to prosecute, with their active resources, the struggle against the common foes, and the confidence they feel in victory. It is to be noted that several successive fiscal measures, taken during the war, have more than provided in advance out of ordinary revenue for the interest on the new debt.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION READY TO GIVE ITS HELP

Commissioner Smith Says Office Will Cooperate on Food Conservation Problem

Paxson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, announced today that the office of the State Board of Education is prepared to cooperate with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and local committees in facilitating the cooperation of certain of the public schools in the conservation of food.

The State board has placed at the disposal of the State committee one of its agents, who will assist in the placement of high school boys in agricultural pursuits, says Mr. Smith in a statement.

Continuing Mr. Smith says: "Through Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner in charge of vocational work, arrangements will be made to bring the several State-aided vocational schools into close cooperation with the several committees. Approval is given to the releasing of both students and instructors in the agricultural high schools either for work on farms or for supervision of home gardens as may be deemed desirable."

At the Framingham Normal School, immediately at the close of the school year, there will be started a class in canning and preserving. The students taking this course will be available for the service of the local committees at the opening of the season for food preserving. Both the State and local school authorities of Massachusetts are cooperating in placing students individually, and with adequate supervision. They are not indorsing, anywhere, the procedure of closing the schools or shortening the terms."

SO. AFRICAN RAILWAY REVENUE

using to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—South African railways earnings for the week ending January 20 amounted to £270,117, an increase of £12,936 compared with the corresponding week of last year. Province earnings: Cape, £93,470; Natal, £62,360; Transvaal and Free State, £114,287. Increases: Passengers, £2153; parcels, £6; coal, £18,082. Decreases: Goods, £5690; live stock, £1588; miscellaneous, £27. The total revenue for the period April 1, 1916, to Jan. 20, 1917, is £10,721,271, an increase of £733,017 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

DAYLIGHT MEASURE URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Daylight Saving Committee has adopted a resolution requesting President Wilson and the Council of National Defense to urge Congress to adopt the proposed daylight saving plan as a war measure. The memorial emphasizes the value of the idea as a stimulus to home gardening, economy in fuel consumption and promotion of health through recreation.

Bidding

PARIS NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Smart Capes and Cape-Coats

(now an accepted mode—and first shown by this house).



Traveling for Statler

In the Lakes region there are three hotels so much—and favorably—talked about, that "the boys on the road" say "every traveler travels for Statler."

That happens because these hotels think more of a patron's good will than of immediate profit on his business; because they will go the limit to please and satisfy him, and because they guarantee satisfaction to every patron, whether he spends \$2 or \$20 a day.

If you have never stopped at one of these hotels take a hint from the travelers who "travel for Statler."

Every room has private bath, circulating ice water, and many other usual conveniences. Morning paper delivered free to all guest rooms.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT

Building in St. Louis and New York

Hotel Statler, St. Louis, now building; will open this fall.

The Pennsylvania, New York (2200 rooms, 2200 baths, the largest hotel in the world), will be Statler operated.

For full information apply C. Pacific Ry. 322 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C. by the

PALATIN PASSANGER STEAMERS OF THE CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

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322 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

DETROIT

1000 Rooms 100

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL WOOL MARKET SALES HOLD UP WELL

Approximately 5,000,000 Pounds Change Hands—Prices Advance and Speculation Noticeable, Although Not Extensive

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Approximately 5,000,000 pounds of wool have been sold locally during the past week which is well up to the average of sales for a similar period, but which is more than the sales have aggregated for some time past. Prices have advanced a few cents and speculation among the dealers has been noticeable, although not to a very great extent. Western clips also have been contracted for where holders offered a fair price, but those who are offering their clips at 50c. a pound are not finding many ready buyers. South American and Lincoln new clips will not be ready much before January and the clips now on the market have been sold for the most part, while those clips still in South America cost more landed in Boston.

Railroads are trying to get sufficient food to the western ranches for the sheep there that are in such great need of it. Some lines are moving 50 to 75 cars each day.

Philadelphia is to try the auction sales methods, similar to those used at London. President A. C. Bigelow of the Philadelphia Wool Association, on Monday, appointed to take care of the plans a committee as follows: Charles S. Calwell, chairman; Charles J. Webb, M. J. Kenderdine, Charles H. Harding and A. C. Bigelow. Mr. Harding may not serve, as he thinks that, not the manufacturers, but the wool men, ought to take charge of the matter. California and Oregon grade their clips, and have for many years, but the other states in the West have not done this. If they had, it would make the problem of establishing auction sales here in the East much simpler.

Carpets wools have sold in better volume this week than for some time and dealers have shown interest in the finished product as well. About 500 buyers attended the auction sales of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, held Monday morning, and much buying was done.

Higher prices have been named by the mills on fall goods expected to be ready for delivery in August. The manufacturers are taking wools in some cases that they would not buy three years ago, simply because they are the only wools at present available for their purpose. One dealer this week purchased 1,000,000 pounds of China wools, paying 5 cents more a pound than he paid for the same grade of wool a month ago. This same wool in another month will in all probability be worth still more. The illustration shows how values are slowly but steadily rising.

Some mills will be ready to show their spring of 1918 goods in July, since there have been so many requests for them from persons who feel that the mills are soon to have a very limited space for anything but Government orders. The mills, on the other hand, are reserved about showing spring lines, because they have seen so many changes in the price of raw material in a comparatively short space of time. Some mills are delaying orders on heavy weight goods from four to six weeks. Other mills have postponed sellings for 1918 indefinitely.

One firm sends an announcement to its customers that about 35 per cent of its machinery must be used for Government work. Therefore, it asks each customer to cancel 15 per cent of the delivered or undelivered goods, including both overcoatings and suitings and to advise the mills just which styles are to be canceled.

The London sales have been postponed indefinitely according to cable advices received here. No wool of any sort can be sold without the consent of the Army Contracts Director. England has also advanced Government marine war risk insurance 5 per cent. The postponement of the London sales has been taken calmly there. It was done through the efforts of the new advisory committee of Bradford wool men, who voted that the step be taken.

South African wool will hereafter come through the Textile Alliance, Inc. it is announced.

A new method of selling the East India wool is being tried at London, where 20,000 bales are offered. The auctioneer allows the bales proportionately, as far as possible, to dealers holding up their hands as any lot that they particularly desire is offered.

As far as prices in the local market are concerned, many dealers feel that top prices have about been reached, and that values will not go much higher if the events point to a speedy ending of the war. On the other hand, if affairs should point toward the war lasting at least two years more, we are likely to see wool come very near to the \$2 mark. Values were exceedingly high on wool at the time of the Spanish war, but at the close of it, or at least within six months after the close, values had dropped nearly 50 per cent. It seems to be the sentiment among dealers that they want to avoid the repetition of the losses on stocks on hand that occurred at that time. The way to do this is to suppress as much as possible the speculative element which tends to push prices upward disproportionately.

TEXAS COTTON MARKET TREND RULES UPWARD

Sentiment Is That the Government Demands Will Be Heavy—New Crop Is Backward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GALVESTON, Tex.—Although there have been periods of weakness brought about chiefly by realizing the general trend of the cotton market in Texas lately has been upward. The trade is confident that the already heavy demand for cotton and cotton goods, due to the entry of the United States into the war, will be increased.

The weather conditions in Texas have also played an important part in determining the course of prices. New crop preparations have also been carefully watched by the trade.

The outstanding feature in Texas at this time is that the new crop is backward. In connection with the nationwide campaign for increased food production, much of the land that Texas farmers had planned to plant to cotton will now be planted to food crops, with the result that the cotton acreage in Texas will be reduced.

It is estimated that the cotton crop in Texas is now more than three weeks late.

Very little cotton has been planted in Texas, although at this season in normal years practically all the cotton in the southern and central portions of the State has been planted and much of it has begun to come up. Some parts of the State report considerably droung. Reports indicate that farmers are going forward with their plowing and are fast preparing land.

It is significant that in these preparations, however, that considerable more land is being set aside for Indian corn and the sorghum grains than had been planned, and that the cotton acreage is being reduced to make possible this change in the acreage to be planted to various crops.

The war preparation of the Government is stimulating trade greatly and has contributed largely to the advance in prices. Although already mills in Texas have received orders sufficient to keep them in operation on full time for several months, the millers are expecting still larger orders and are enlarging their plants and otherwise preparing to care for orders.

NONFERROUS METALS EXPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Extraordinary increases continued in exports of nonferrous metals, for February. February total for six metals was \$63,377,984 in 1917, against \$33,487,614 in February, 1916. Following table gives totals for the six metals, with percentages of increase:

	1917	1916	Incr.
Brass and mfrs.	\$30,891,499	\$10,549,064	193%
Copper	24,525,799	15,033,988	63
Zinc	4,920,954	4,356,530	13
Aluminum	1,684,913	1,164,155	45
Lead	622,791	1,587,207	+69
Nickel	732,027	786,662	-7
Total	63,377,984	33,487,614	89

*Decrease.

Exports of nonferrous metals for eight months ended February amounted to \$51,630,274 in 1917; \$199,140,278 in 1916 and \$89,888,590 in 1915. Exports in 1917 were five times those in corresponding period of 1915, which was a representative period just before the war movement began on a big scale.

POND CREEK COAL EARNINGS BIG

True to expectations, Pond Creek Coal Company broke all earnings records in the quarter ended March 31. Profits were \$280,000. This compares with \$282,386 for the whole of 1916 and \$104,016 for the year 1915. The big advance in coal prices largely tells the story. The profits for the three months referred to were based on an average of \$2.20 for coal at the mines, compared with 93 cents during the same period in 1916.

By reason of a larger amount of free coal Pond Creek jumped its profits faster than did its sister property, Island Creek. The latter is now coming into its big earnings and should break all records in the current quarter.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Hide & Leather Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 as follows:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$501,830	\$566,029
Deductions	165,375	165,375
Surplus	325,555	390,654
July 1 to March 31	1916-17	1915-16
Net earnings	\$2,012,754	\$1,795,227
Deductions	496,126	496,126
Surplus	1,516,629	1,299,102

Net current assets of the company as of March 31 amounted to \$12,064,788 as compared with \$11,426,971 on the corresponding date of 1916. The amount of bonds in the hands of the public has been reduced from \$4,445,000 on March 31, 1916, to \$3,483,000 on March 31, 1917.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	.850	.880
Buckeye Pipe Line	.102	.106
Illinois Pipe	.220	.230
Indiana Pipe Line, ex-div.	.247	.261
Ohio Oil	.245	.255
Prairie Oil & Gas	.525	.535
Prairie Pipe	.295	.300
South Penn Oil	.285	.295
Standard Oil, California	.367	.370
Indiana	.770	.785
Kentucky	.350	.370
New Jersey	.615	.625
New York	.377	.382
Union Tank Line	.91	.95

TEXAS COTTON MARKET TREND RULES UPWARD

Sentiment Is That the Government Demands Will Be Heavy—New Crop Is Backward

Better International Exchange Position Anticipated Upon United States' Declaration of War—Bank Rate Outlook

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

London Money Market Has a Steady Tone

FOREIGN BOND PRICES ADVANCE ON EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since the United States proposed to extend financial help to the Allied Governments, bonds of the Russian Government have been active and strong. Saturday the internal war loan 5½%, due Feb. 14, 1928, advanced to 88, to yield about 7.25 per cent, while the 6½% external credit, due June 18, 1919, sold at 93%, to yield about 9.35 per cent. The 5½% per cent bonds are a direct obligation of the Russian Government, payable principal and interest in rubles in Russia, and their value in dollars is dependent on ruble exchange rate. The 6½% per cent credit is payable, principal and interest, in New York in United States dollars.

There is also an opportunity in connection with this credit to profit by rates of exchange on rubles as set forth in the following provision covering the syndicate: "We may at our discretion sell rubles which are credited to us at the State Bank of Russia to amount equal to 3 rubles for each dollar of credit." The Government is to receive 50 per cent of profits resulting from such transactions and the net balance is to be distributed ratably among participants upon final settlement of the account." The normal rate on rubles is 51 cents, and on April 23 the rate was 28.50 cents.

New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland \$100,000,000 one-year 5½% per cent secured loan convertible temporary notes, due Feb. 1, 1918, and \$150,000,000 two-year 5½% per cent secured loan convertible notes, due Feb. 1, 1919, and has admitted United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland \$100,000,000 one-year 5½% per cent secured loan convertible permanent notes, due Feb. 1, 1918, and \$150,000,000 two-year 5½% per cent secured loan convertible permanent notes, due Feb. 1, 1919.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½% per cent on the preferred and 1¼% per cent on the common stocks, payable May 10 to stock of record April 24.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 30.

Californian Packing Corporation declared initial dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock for quarter ended May 31, payable June 15.

American Brass Company has declared regular 2 per cent dividend and an extra 8 per cent, explaining that the extra was to offset the year 1915, when no dividends were declared.

Quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred and a dividend of \$5 on common stock of Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company have been declared, payable May 1, to stock of record April 24.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½% per cent on the preferred and 1¼% per cent on the common stocks, payable May 10 to stock of record April 1.

The Granite Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1½% per cent, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 21. The usual rate is 2 per cent.

Two large warehouses, to cost nearly \$200,000, will be erected in New York for United States Government.

New York City applications for \$200,000,000 United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness are said to have amounted to \$150,000,000.

Alexander Smith & Sons, carpet auction in New York this week will dispose of 105,000 bales. Estimated sales will be between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

Wood Boiler Company of New Bedford, Mass., is shipping its entire plant to the Pacific Coast to build boilers for Cunard liners under construction there.

London cable says that owing to the market's disinclination to absorb £50,000,000 in Treasury bills in one day, another method has been instituted by which £20,000,000 will be issued Fridays and smaller amounts intermediately at fixed rates for the discount market.

Increase in postal savings deposits for March, 1917, was \$4,500,000. In last nine months deposits increased about \$40,000,000, or almost twice the gain for entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. Total deposits in United States on April 1 were \$125,500,000 standing to credit of more than 700,000 depositors.

Superior Steel Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its second preferred stock. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent also has been declared on the first preferred stock. Three months ago an initial dividend of \$1 was distributed on the first preferred covering the period from Dec. 26, 1916, to Feb. 15. The dividends are payable May 15 to holders of record April 1.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Asheville, N. C.—L. H. Pollock; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—Brown; U. S. Chicago, J. C. Gowan of Chicago Catalogue House; Esson.

Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorn.

Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Adams.

Havanna—Raphael Mercadal; U. S. Meridian, Miss.—S. Rothenberg of Marks Rotenberg; U. S. Adams.

Minneapolis—G. F. Burroughs of Bradley Metcalf Co.; Essex.

Nashville—L. M. Hollins of Hollins Son & Co.; U. S.

New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.

New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

RUSSIA'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HULL, England.—Mr. Ghambashidze, hon. sec. of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, delivered an interesting lecture on the "Difficulties Incident to Russian Trade, and How to Surmount Them," at Hull recently.

The lecturer commenced his address with a reference to the revolution in Russia. The revolution, he said, did not take place suddenly. It originated 40 years ago as a natural growth of social forces which demanded a better system of government. The real date of the crisis, Mr. Ghambashidze maintained, was the day upon which the Kaiser declared war on the Russian Empire. Referring to the German propaganda carried out among the soldiers, he said that it was well known that leading business people in Berlin often decided matters vitally concerning Russia without consulting those to whom the destinies of Russia were intrusted. Russia, the lecturer declared, had now begun a new life and there would be no return to the old régime.

The talk about extremists, Mr. Ghambashidze declared, was without foundation. He went on to state that there were only 2000 of them in a population of 180,000,000. Without discussing the question of how Russia was in future to be governed, Mr. Ghambashidze said that one thing Russia was going to do was to obtain the liberties for which she had fought for 40 years. As to the future, the lecturer said there would be hitches and disappointments, but difficulties would be overcome, and he believed that the prospects of Russo-British trade had never been so bright. The people, he declared, had the destinies of Russia in their own hands.

Turning to the question of trade, Mr. Ghambashidze said that in future Great Britain would have to do better than send our commercial travelers whose only equipment was a catalogue and an interpreter. The war, he continued, had shown the necessity of solving difficulties. In future it would be impossible for a young Englishman to travel abroad with the same ideas he had entertained before the war. Everything would be altered, and catalogues and interpreters would not help him. He would have to visit Russia personally, learn her requirements, and study her conditions. Germany had the largest number of commercial travelers in Russia, and they were mostly Russian subjects. A Britisher always had a preference for a traveler of British nationality. It might be patriotic but, Mr. Ghambashidze maintained, it was not business.

On the subject of tariffs, Mr. Ghambashidze said that a large section of traders in Russia were against preference being given to any country. If it were one-sided, it was contended, it would mean a loss to Russia, and a two-sided it would result in monopolies. Russia had had some experience in this respect with Germany and had discovered it did not conduce to friendly feelings between the nations. The Russian peasant in future would require and demand more commodities than he got before the war. Above all he would get more food, and Russia consequently would have less to export to other countries. Speaking of timber, Mr. Ghambashidze predicted that Russia would become the largest pulp exporting country in the world. He did not consider that there would be an immediate large export of grain and seed, though in future years he believed, with improved methods of agriculture and the use of machinery, Russia would have an enormous surplus for export. Mr. Ghambashidze commented on the fact that, although Russia was the largest country in the world, she had no mercantile marine. If Russia secured Constantinople and the Straits he said, there would be a great development of her shipping trade.

Mr. Ghambashidze also dealt with the subject of the Russian exchange, which he admitted was a difficult problem. He attributed the fact that the rate had not improved to the fact that the people responsible were not particularly enthusiastic over what was happening in Russia. He also mentioned among other reasons the closing of Archangel and the overcrowding of Vladivostock. In conclusion, he said it was impossible to speak with certainty as to the future of such a vast country as Russia. Developments there, he thought, might be so rapid that the ordinary course of things would take a direction entirely different to their expectations.

SCOTTISH HOUSING PROBLEM STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In view of the urgency of the housing problem in Scotland a deputation from the Scottish National Housing Council was received recently at the Scottish Home Office in London by Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. George Barnes, Pensions Minister, included Mr. Joseph Sullivan, of the Lanarkshire County Council; Mrs. M. B. Laird, treasurer, and Ballie Stewart, Glasgow, chairman of the Scottish Housing Council; former Ballie Nations Mc'Kerrell, Kilmarnock; and Mr. Duncan Graham, Lanarkshire Housing Association.

The chief points emphasized by the deputation were the difficulty of providing houses for the workers in Scotland at economic rents, the relaxing of sanitary regulations owing to the dearth of houses, the advantage of State assistance in grappling with the housing problem, and a claim for the extension of the Rents Restriction Act for two years.

was concerned, he said it must be remembered that it was an act passed for the protection of persons who were deemed by the State to require protection, and the measure of its success would be in exact accord with the measure of its observance. In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Munro said, he had sounded a warning note to the effect that if the provisions of the act were not carefully observed it might be necessary to introduce an Amending Act. He was resolved that its provisions should neither be openly nor secretly deleted. If amendment was shown to be necessary he would unhesitatingly take the necessary steps.

Turning to the question of housing Mr. Munro said the importance and urgency of the question in Scotland was fully realized by the Government. The present housing conditions in Scotland, and probably also in England, he thought, were not entirely creditable to their civilization. He agreed with Mr. Walter Long that the problem of housing was really at the root of social reform, and involved the physical and moral well-being of the nation and particularly of the children. The subject of a remedy for the evil, Mr. Munro admitted, was a difficult one. He was not, he said, in a position to give an undertaking on behalf of the Government that the proposals of the deputation would be accepted, or that a sum of £5,000,000, which had been proposed by one member of the deputation, would be forthcoming from the Treasury. He was not at all sure that £20,000,000 was even an index of what might be required for Great Britain if this work of housing was to be properly carried out. The Government, he stated, were sympathetic to the views which had been propounded on the subject of housing generally, which was proved by the fact that the Royal Commission on Housing in Scotland had been set up again and was preparing a report which he believed would be presented within a month or two. Until the report had been received, Mr. Munro said, it was idle to ask the Government to take this matter in hand and accept a scheme without knowing what the Commission were going to recommend. The Reconstruction Committee, he concluded, were considering the question of housing along with other vital matters which would arise at the end of the war. The only matter which delayed Government action, he added, was the ascertainment of the best possible remedy for an evil which everybody admitted to exist.

CONFIDENCE VOTE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In the course of much severe criticism in the Italian Chamber, upon the action of the Government, in particular with regard to provisioning the country, an incident which assumed the character of a personal attack upon the Minister for Transports caused the Government to call for a vote of confidence which has resulted in a manifestation of greater cohesion than had been apparent during the debate, for the vote of confidence was carried by 369 votes against 43, the latter representing the Socialists and Gloriotians. The Corriere della Sera points out that although it is recognized by a large proportion of the Chamber that economic questions have not been foreseen and solved with requisite ability by the ministry, the complications arising from the world war are such that only a superficial point of view can lay upon the Government the blame for all the economic difficulties now being experienced; but that the Government, on the other hand, must not class as inevitable consequences of the war, conditions that have been brought about by serious miscalculations on the part of the respective ministers. Among the latter, according to the Corriere della Sera, are to be reckoned the grain problem, the coal question, and the exchange, and food distribution. It is claimed that the price of grain fixed by Government last year was so low that cultivation has decreased enormously, whereas an increase should have been fostered by every possible means; that before means of transport had been assured, coal was promised to manufacturers by the Government at terms that arrested all private initiative in the matter of transports, and that no adequate substitution has been made. It is also held that the exchange has not been curbed in spite of methods proposed by financial experts and experience gathered from other countries; and lastly that food control has not been exercised with due perspicacity. There is, however, a praiseworthy desire on the part of the Chamber to support the national ministry, in spite of past errors, in order to avoid dangerous crises. The Giornale d'Italia is of the opinion that the Government will have taken warning from the debate and will be guided in its future action, and that in giving the vote of confidence the Parliament has acted in union with the wishes of the whole country. The vote of confidence in interpreted by the Idea Nazionale to mean that the war and its one object, victory, are and will remain the immutable aim of the nation, while the Corriere d'Italia is of opinion that the responsibilities of the Government have been increased by the vote, for the Chamber evidently felt in duty bound to manifest confidence in a government that is to lead the country to victory.

ITALIAN COLONIAL PLAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—An important political step has been taken by Italy in regard to Libya in the institution of a national consultative committee for Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and a mixed consultative central committee at the Colonial office in Rome. The local committees, composed of 15 members chosen from among Muhammadan nobilities are to meet at the towns of Tripoli and Bengasi, and it will

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STORAGE

EDUCATIONAL

Teaching Experiment at Lincoln School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is there in the program of the Lincoln School, of Teachers College, Columbia University, that is novel? And what is offered to boys and girls in the way of study at the institution now being organized that has never been offered elsewhere?

These questions are asked here with much frequency about the experiment which is to be set going this fall, with the assistance of the General Education Board, to test the ideas of Abraham Flexner and other champions of pedagogical realism. By way of answer, Otis W. Caldwell, the director of the school, one day made some comments to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Education," said he, "has been moving so fast in recent years that nobody can pretend to keep ahead of it. A man would be rash, therefore, who would assume he could start a school and do things that had never been tried before. But notwithstanding all that has been done, everybody knows that educational procedure is still unsatisfactory; everybody knows it needs to be set right. At Teachers College we do not pretend to be clear on the situation, and that is the reason why we are beginning the Lincoln School enterprise. We hope to find out what is the matter."

"We hope we can reach conclusions that will be of service, directly or indirectly, to teachers everywhere. Yet we do not expect the things we do to be copied in schools generally. We only trust that our experimenting will perhaps show teachers how they can eliminate waste and how they can increase the effectiveness of their courses. We do not intend, for instance, to advise teachers in the West to follow us, because we shall adapt our work to our locality. We shall be in the same relation to them as agricultural experimenters in the State of New York would be to farmers in Indiana. Something might be found about the soil of one place that would be useful to those tilling the soil of another."

Discussing the possible service of the Lincoln School in relation to what is known as educational realism, the director said: "We want to get the materials of education organized so that they will be purposeful and dynamic. We want our pupils to become interested in their environment and to study it. If we are successful in doing this, we hope that other teachers will turn their pupils in the same direction. Some might call this type of education materialistic, but I regard it as the most idealistic yet found. We mean to raise the hopes of each individual and to show him there is something he can do. If we did not hold large ideals before those who study with us, our plan would be mechanical."

"We certainly do not intend to lay out a program of action for other people. We think our service is to encourage teachers to take the experimental point of view toward their problems rather than to pattern their

Schools and Colleges in America

A radical departure from the existing educational system, in reducing the present four-year college course to three years without vacations, has been proposed to the trustees of Dartmouth College by President E. M. Hopkins. The trustees have taken it under advisement and are expected to report upon it soon.

In presenting the plan to the trustees President Hopkins said: "The college course is none too long at the present time for the work which it ought to cover, but approximately the same amount of time as is now spent in work in four years could be covered by a three-year course in which all the time was properly utilized."

If this hypothesis seems to have merit I should like to have the board of trustees refer it to the faculty for careful investigation and early report."

In his annual report made public a few days ago Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University renews and emphasizes a recommendation made at different times in the recent past that an endowment of \$300,000 be provided for a department or division of international affairs. The multiplicity and gravity of the international relationships with which the American people will have to do in the next generation calls for forethought, if not foreboding on the part of all thinking men," he says. "Universities cannot if they would, evade the responsibility of preparing men to act in these relationships."

The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of the university has decided to offer the degree of master of business administration to such students in the division of business administration as have fulfilled the requirements for it; not less than two full years of advanced study following graduation from an approved institution of collegiate rank, one of the two years to be spent at New York University. The curriculum will be planned to fit the graduate student for executive positions in business. The training will be fundamental rather than specialized and separate sections of the basic courses of the School of Commerce will be formed in order that intensive work may be done.

The university has organized a division of applied accounting, the purpose of which is to audit without charge the books of charitable and other benevolent institutions of the city. It is one of many forms of community service recently undertaken by the university. The auditing of the books of these organizations

schools after the Lincoln School. We are for a plastic attitude of mind in pupils. We hold that new conditions in the world make new needs in education. As material of study in a modern school we think the activities of the public works departments of a city are important. We think a pupil should learn about the water supply system of the town in which he lives. We think, also, he should understand how the topography of his town affects the livelihood of the citizens, so that he may appreciate the natural setting of the industries about him. We think boys and girls should be taught everything, in fact that will make them know their relation to their environment."

In such terms as these, the director

stated the modern position. To indicate, however, that he does not himself take an extreme view of the matter, he remarked: "The idea that the individual should adapt himself to his environment is not to be taken as the sole doctrine of education. The opposite of this view, that the environment should be made to fit the individual, is often justifiable. The ideal, in my judgment, is to have a pupil learn the possibility of both things. That is to say, he should be taught that the individual, to live effectively in the community, must content himself with losing those elements of his environment which he cannot change remain as they are. At the same time he should be taught how to handle those elements which he can change."

Officially Registered Teachers

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—A register which contains nothing but the full names of 17,628 teachers, and their respective addresses, official numbers and dates of registration, is not likely to arouse popular enthusiasm, nor will many copies of the volume (price 10s. 6d. net) find their way into private hands. Yet the publication of this list, containing the names of all teachers accepted for registration up to July 13, 1916, marks the successful termination of efforts which date back even beyond Mr. W. E. Forster's great education act of 1870.

It was in the previous year that he introduced into Parliament a bill to provide, amongst other things, for the registry of teachers. Neither this, nor subsequent bills of 1879 or 1881 passed into law. In 1890 another attempt (or rather two attempts), though at first they seemed to be full of promise, proved ultimately unsuccessful. For in that year two bills, promoted independently by Bishop Temple and Mr. A. H. D. Acland, were considered by a committee of the House of Commons, and in consequence of its report, a new measure was introduced, requiring applicants for the register to hold a certificate in the theory and practice of teaching. It did not, however, contemplate a complete unification of the teaching profession as shown upon the register and the difficulty of reconciling the various interests concerned finally proved insurmountable. Other bills followed and in their turn were abandoned.

A more hopeful way of procedure was entered upon in 1893, when the Government was empowered by Parliament to constitute, by Order in Council, a consultative committee for the purpose of advising the Board of Education on any matter referred to the committee, and also of framing, with the approval of that board, regulations for a register of teachers. As a result of the recommendations of this committee a registration council was formed, consisting of six official members and six who were elected by the six principal associations of teachers. Through this agency a register

was established in two divisions; the first containing the names of all certified teachers in public elementary schools, the second open to teachers in secondary schools, whether public or private. No fee was charged in the former case, registration being universal. But for secondary teachers the process of entry was voluntary and the cost a guinea; moreover in their case a certificate of training, and certain academic qualifications were required. Though at the end of five years, the register held some 11,000 names of those who had made voluntary application, it was abandoned on account of the continued opposition to the two separate grades of teachers, and the council was dissolved.

Finally in 1907 Parliament passed an act which left it to teachers themselves to take the initial step in the formation of a registration council; though it was provided that any future register should "contain the names and addresses of all registered teachers in alphabetical order in one column." This was a notable victory for the democratic ideal, and accordingly there is to be found, in the present publication, the following entry in due alphabetical order: "Sadler, Michael Ernest, The University, Leeds, 4833, Feb. 1, 1915." Thus a vice-chancellor, and one of the most distinguished educationists of the day, is filed with the most recently certified teacher in an elementary school.

Nothing has been said in this article about the duties of the Teachers Registration Council other than that of publishing a register. Yet it has such duties; in discharge of which, for instance, it lately declared that "the interests of national education call for a substantial improvement in the emoluments and prospects of those engaged in teaching work." In advice tendered to the Board of Education, and in other ways, it has done much, and it may be hoped that the public will sooner or later be informed of its good offices.

factory attainments, (2) three years' experience of teaching, (3) a course of professional training (except in the case of university teachers).

This readiness to accept without question the whole body of teachers, including private tutors and governesses, as a foundation for the register, is deplored by some of those who are most interested in the success of the movement. Thus, in allusion to the enforcement of training, the Journal of Education remarks: "As regards secondary teachers, we seem no nearer the attainment of this result than we were in 1900, and we cannot help repeating that no body of untrained men and women can rank as a learned profession." It must be remembered, however, that in England secondary education itself is only now beginning to emerge from chaos, and that if the register is truly to reflect the whole teaching profession, it cannot represent this part of the school-staff as organized and certificated in the same sense as the staff of the public elementary schools.

By the end of 1920 (or such later extension of the period of grace as the necessities of the war may make desirable) secondary education will probably have assumed a more definite form, and there ought then to be a general disposition to acquiesce in the regulations for training as a condition of entry upon the register. Moreover there is this also to be taken into consideration; that though the official list contains no record of the qualifications of the teachers mentioned therein, yet all diplomas and certificates are inscribed upon the register itself, and each individual teacher receives a signed copy of his or her complete register entry.

The master of Magdalen College (Mr. C. Benson), writing to the Cambridge Review in support of the proposals for reform in the medieval and modern languages tripos, dwells especially upon the great advantages to be derived from the establishment of a main course of study in English leading to a degree in honors: "The new English tripos which is proposed is based on a very sound and thorough scheme. If it is taken in its entirety, it provides for a practical and living study of literature in the first section, and in the second, for a more extended, technical and erudite knowledge of early literature and history; but it is made possible for a man who has taken honors in some other subject, to proceed to take either subject or both, to complete his course. It thus provides for a real elasticity of education, both in range and variety, and it offers a new subject, which may equally carefree to report his words with accuracy? Two cases may be given in which these words were misconceived.

In the first instance the president

was receiving a deputation of members

from the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress.

Bringing to his notice the resolutions

of the establishment of a Birmingham meeting, they urged that no child

should be exempted from school attendance under 14, and that local authorities

should be empowered to make by-laws requiring the attendance of boys and girls up to 16; they also asked that

no one under 16 should be allowed to be employed in the distributive trades,

and that there should be compulsory

attendance at continuation schools up to 18. In his reply, Mr. Fisher said that if the comprehensive scheme proposed to him were to be carried into effect, it would affect 70 per cent of the children in the United Kingdom. He could not overstate the importance he attached to the interest taken by trade unions in this matter. If the nation wanted a really good educational system, there was enough money for it. But the changes brought to his notice would involve sweeping reforms, and should they come into being, 5000 additional teachers would be required.

Thus was the president of the board misinformed. Within a few days he had to correct this version of his words, and to say that such an augmentation of the teaching staff

would only provide for the further schooling of those children who were now released under 14 years of age.

To carry out the other reforms would need vastly greater addition to the army of teachers.

In the second instance there was still less excuse for misconstruing Mr. Fisher's words. A deputation from the National Union of Teachers had waited upon the president in regard to the inadequacy of their salaries. According to the subsequent words of the introducer of the deputation, its reception was described as "the high-water level of courtesy and sympathy." Mr. Fisher said that, while he could not give any definite promise, since his duty was to make his first statement to Parliament, they could leave the room with the highest hopes that a good deal would be done to meet their wishes. Thereupon some newspaper made the startling announcement that the Government intended to propose a Treasury grant of £6,000,000 to supplement the scale of certified teachers throughout the country! All things considered, it is satisfactory to know that the education estimates are to be submitted to Parliament, and that the president of the Board of Education will then make known the policy of the Government in regard to school reforms.

During the past 10 years attendance has increased throughout the Province by nearly 60,000, the salaries of teachers have been almost doubled, the total expenditure has risen from \$6,161,000 to \$14,267,000 and the legislative grants have increased from \$414,000 to \$49,000.

With reference to the bilingual school regulations recently supported by the Privy Council, the Minister says:

"The necessity of imparting a knowledge of the English language, which is the only official language in Ontario, to all pupils in the schools of the Province, does not admit of doubt or argument. The Legislature having unanimously affirmed this policy and having declared that English is the language of the schools, the duty of the department is plain. The law can be enforced without injury to the feelings, prejudices or preferences of any element in the Province, and it is by this spirit that the administration of education should be and is inspired."

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Teachers to Be Citizens

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The annual report

of the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of

Education, just issued, shows growth

in the educational system of the

Province of Ontario. Expansion has

proceeded steadily both in elementary

and secondary grades and teachers of

efficiency have been secured without

difficulty to fill all positions.

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Notes on Education in England

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—A study has

lately been made of the plays which

were performed in the universities of

Oxford and Cambridge during the

Tudor Age. Among the ancient

writers, Aristophanes, Terence, and

Plautus were always popular. "Aulularia" having been performed

before Queen Elizabeth in King's Col-

lege Chapel. Biblical themes were also

common, and Latin plays of this na-

ture were given at Cambridge, and

probably also at Oxford; some of them

brought over from the conti-

nent, and some written by col-

leges themselves. Early English com-

edies had also a vogue, though few

left which belong to the age before

Elizabeth; of these "Gammer Gurton's

Needle," supposed to have been writ-

ten by a Pembroke man, is a play full

of rollicking humor. Thomas Legge,

Master of Caius College, wrote the

first play taken from English history

proper ("Ricardius Tertius"). It was

THE HOME FORUM

"Thought in Mortal Vestures"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHISTIAN SCIENCE is in accordance with the metaphysical method of Christ Jesus. Because it works both by deduction and induction, that is from cause to effect and from effect back to cause, its followers are being educated into the wholesome practice of testing the motives or springs that lie at the back of all human activity. Caprice, the impulse of the moment, mere sentiment, and superficiality, is thereby at a discount, and judging by appearances is found to be a fertile source of error, from which the erstwhile judge suffers more than the judged. This education is going on hourly, coincident with, and as the product of, that recognition of spiritual causation which alone conduces to man's peace and happiness. To know this, and to apply it, is to begin the destruction of the tap-root of evil. That is to say, because false human belief credits evil and all its brood with real existence and power, the moment that you apprehend that all causation is in God, Spirit, and therefore can only produce that which is essentially good, that moment you enter upon the high ministry of demonstrating that evil has neither beginning nor end; that, in fact, it is a lie, nothing that seems to be something. In this way you learn the legitimacy and potency of right or spiritual thought, and you may gather an idea of what Mrs. Eddy means when on page 260 of Science and Health she says: "If we array thought in mortal vestures, it must lose its immortal nature."

"Now the average man is a very prodigal in this respect. He allows thought to drift on its own careless way—that is, when it is uncontrolled—to become wayward and reckless and wasteful. Hence it is that the student of Christian Science is sometimes told that he should emphasize, not thought, so much as act. This curious inversion of the right order is an illustration of the perversity of the human mind when it projects its own ideas from its native element of materiality. And it only needs the simplest test to expose it as a fallacy. For instance, it must be obvious that there is no reformation for the man who is giving hospitality to sinful thoughts, whatever they may be. He

is in fact in the clutches of a deadly usurper—a lie that ever hides the truth. In the metaphysics of Mind-healing, if you want to destroy sin, sickness and death, you must destroy with the understanding of Truth belief in their reality. While you think about them as conditions to which all mortals are subject, and from which there is no exemption, you will be under their bondage; and the only method of release is the correction of the mistake. "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must," to quote again from page 260 of Science and Health, "give way to the ideal of that is perfect and eternal."

Sometimes the average man is willing to admit that evil thinking is disastrous; but he does not always concede that the pure understanding of spiritual good has that certain efficacy in overcoming physical and moral ills that Christian Science claims. He may still believe that the human mind is as real, and within its own limited environment, just as potent relatively as the divine Mind, and he is disposed to scoff at the suggestion that the operation of divine Mind can heal sickness. As for the existence of any spiritual law which is always beneficent in helping men to meet every problem of life, he is still more skeptical. This course follows from the popular concept of man as flesh and blood, rather than the idea of Spirit, God. In such a case a man is governed by material sense. Now material sense is not part of the real man. The real man knows that the source of every pure thought is God. Therefore it is that you must realize that "the beginning God," is the only basis of that purified consciousness which constitutes the spiritual man. Jesus never swerved from this great fundamental fact of all true being, and his most scathing words were hurled at those of his day who obtruded themselves as models of religiosity, while inwardly they were full of moral corruption.

Now man who is made in God's likeness is spiritual, and human action is a counterfeit of the real. Therefore, when the mortal concept consists only of human or mortal thoughts there is established an autocracy of error. Christian Science teaches that error

has no power; but if a man keeps sin, whatever form it may assume, continually in thought, the effect inevitably is to precipitate a condition of discord, both physical and moral. The belief in evil can only disrupt, devastate, and generally play havoc. It is fertile only in that which leads to corruption and decay. Relatively therefore it seems to have power. But the student of Christian metaphysics knows that you cannot confer power on that which has no relation to the divine source of all good. If God is the only power, as He is; if that power is and can be only absolute good, which is the logical inference from the predicate of a perfect God; if God is the only cause and creator, making it impossible for there to be any rival or co-existent creator; if the existence, the presence, the product of this one power is and always has been a condition of harmony, perfection, beauty, goodness and health—then one is justified in emphatically declaring that whatever human belief may outline in seeming opposition to this must, when rightly diagnosed, be a mistake. When you come to think of it, there is a world of comfort because a world of truth, in this.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy describes angels as God's representatives. "My angels," she says on page 299, "are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes." And she adds, lower on the same page, "By giving earnest heed to these spiritual guides they tarry with us, and we entertain angels unaware." These afford indisputable proof that God is ever present, ever revealing Himself and ever speaking to the receptive heart and the listening ear.

Chinese Poem

Once more Heaven bids the plow-star drive before the spring, and turn its handle to the east, Spring—the blue harmonies of tumultuous waters!

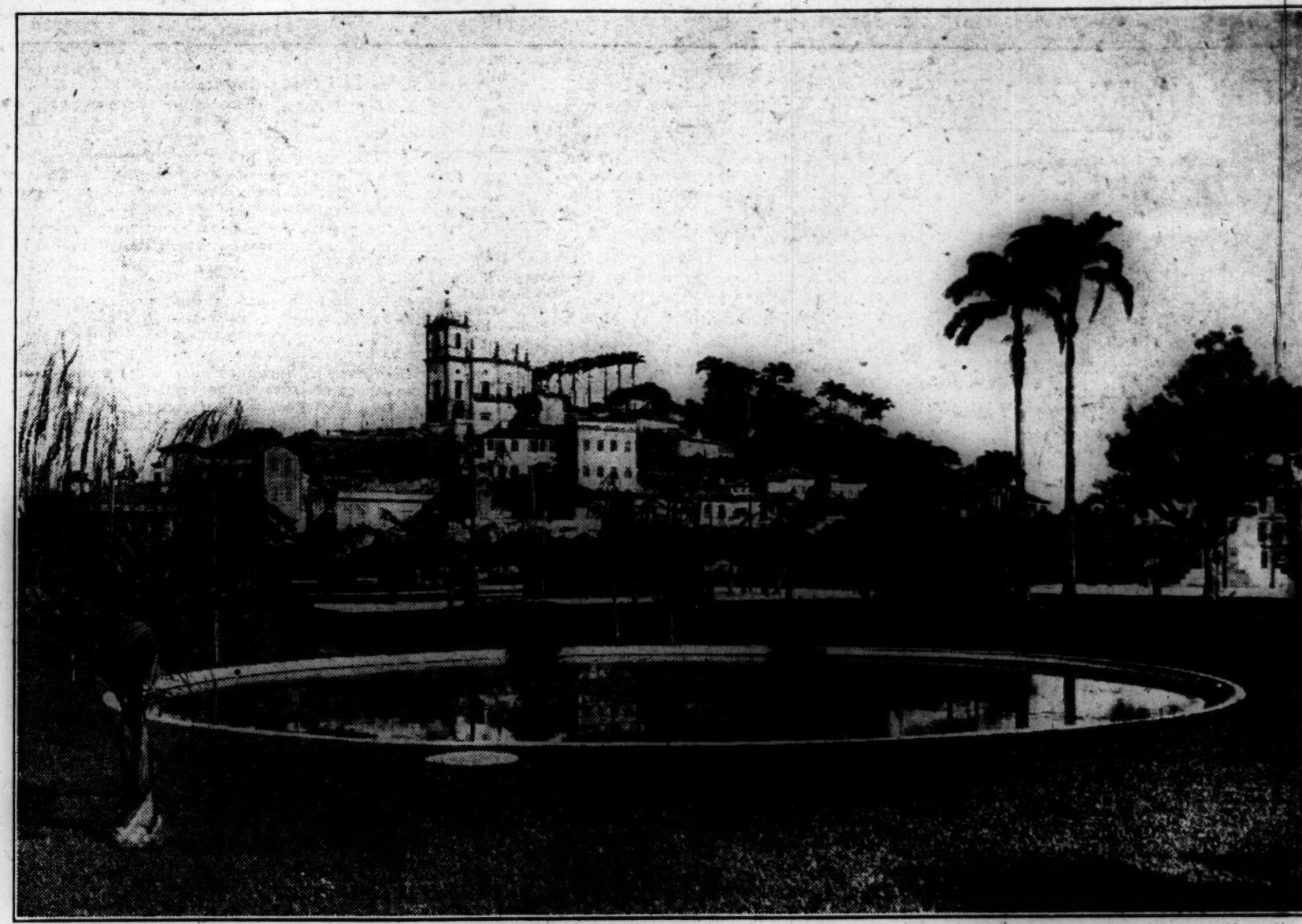
The fair fragrance of orchid sprays, Climbs and looks out and beyond. At once the eye retains the whole immeasurable expanse of the sea, and the slenderest film of the clouds.

Of the gentle pure breeze I sing—of the waves of Chang-lang are my songs,

Of Lake Dunklim are my dreams, and my sighs

For the river-lands of Oyas and Oyan.

—From the Spring Rhapsodies of Li Po in "A Feast of Lanterns."



Courtesy of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, New York

Gloria Garden, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

"The gardens of Rio de Janeiro are planted in almost every possible combination of tropical and semi-tropical trees and flowers, from the stately Royal Palms to feathered ferns, all growing luxuriantly in their native soil, and bathed in the golden sunshine

of the Far West," writes Charles W. Domville-Fife in his book "The United States of Brazil." "Only those who are familiar with the glories of tropical vegetation can realize the beauty of such a sight. Amid all the gorgeous flowering plants, orchids and parasites,

which, when first opened, are of a delicate, rare tint, grow half a foot above the water, and measure four feet around."

Thine to Work

Thine to work as well as pray,
Clearing thorny wrongs away;
Plucking up the weeds of sin,
Letting Heaven's warm sunshine in.

—Whittier.

Not the Gain, But the Doing
Everywhere in life the true question
is not what we gain but what we do.—Carlyle.

Ignorance

Nothing is more terrible than active ignorance.—Goethe.

Science

And

Health

With

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Travel Off the Railway in Asia

"A man cannot travel in Asia as they do in Europe," wrote Tavernier, a notable traveler of the Seventeenth Century; "nor at the same hours, nor with the same ease. The best inns, he went on to say, are the tents which you carry along with you, and your hosts are your servants which get ready those victuals which you have bought in good towns."

"It is true that great changes have

taken place since Tavernier gave to the world a record of his wanderings," the Earl of Ronaldshay writes in "An Eastern Miscellany." "Asia, as well as Europe, has benefited by the inventions of Stephenson and Watt. In many parts of Asia the railway is today as familiar an object in the landscape as it is in Europe.

"Yet the chief charm of eastern travel lies not in its immense railways, but with romance though some of these may be, but in the very contrast which it still provides, for those who seek it, to the rigid uniformity and mechanical precision of life and locomotion at home. A country that possesses no railway is," as Lord Curzon has remarked, "ipso facto, the possessor of a great charm," and there are in Asia immense tracts whose pristine quietude is still unbroken by the ravenous screech of the railway engine. It is with these regions that I am now concerned—Mesopotamia and Chaldea, Persia and Baluchistan, the huge block of the Himalayas which lies between Chilas and Tibet, Turkestan and Southern Siberia, and the lovely highlands of southwest China—all of which I can speak with that appreciation which personal experience alone can give."

"Among the peoples in whose philosophy the railway engineer is still a thing undreamed of, one's mode of travel is mainly determined by the physical character of the country.

"The vast level lands of Asia, which alternately awe and fascinate the traveler by reason of the very immensity of their space, lend themselves to a variety of transport. The pony, mule, donkey, and camel are all

familiar figures in my memory of many months of daily marching—the latter on the shimmering plains of Baluchistan and the sun-scorched plateau of Eastern Persia, the former in Mesopotamia, Western Persia, and many mountainous lands as well. In yet other lowlands . . . travel has reached a further stage of evolution—namely, the wheeled stage. Wheeled transport is represented by the 'araba of Turkey, the 'tarantass' of Russia, the 'tonga' of Northern India, and the cart and wheelbarrow of China.

"In really mountainous regions, human transport is in the almost universal agency of progress. . . . In certain mountainous regions, it is true, animals are met with which compete successfully with man, such as the domestic yak of Tibet, which flourishes at giddy altitudes and travels safely over the rugged and inhospitable highlands of that strange and dreary country; and I have occasionally come across a sturdy breed of sheep employed by nomad folk to carry their bags of grain. These, however, provide the exceptions to the rule, and in such regions human transport may be said to be the basis of man's mobility. There remains one other kind of country to be mentioned—namely, that which is freely and conveniently intersected by lakes and rivers."

"As to the road itself. 'Perhaps the nearest approach to a general definition of an Asiatic road will be found with the road to the road itself.'

"For want of any other term one is unfortunately compelled to apply the word to any line of country over which one travels in passing from one point to another. Under these circumstances, the road may or may not be distinguishable from the surrounding country, and all that can be postulated for it with any certainty is that it will not have a macadamized surface. When the road is distinguishable from the surrounding country, it has usually become so by reason of its being, by tradition, the shortest distance between two particular points—between two villages for instance."

Looking at Ben Cruachan

At this moment the picture is perfect. The sky has become an exquisite pearly green, full of gradations. There is one lonely cloud, and that has come exactly where it ought. It has risen just beyond the summit of Cruachan and pauses there like a golden disk behind a saint's white head. But this cloud is rose-color, with a swift gradation to purple gray. Its under edge is sharply smoothed into a clear-cut curve by the wind; the upper edge floats and melts away gradually in the pale green air. The cloud is shaped rather like a dolphin with its tail hidden behind the hill.

The sunlight on all the hill, but especially toward the summit, has turned from a mere warm light to a delicate,

definite rose-color; the shadows are more intensely azure, the sky of a deeper green. The lake, which is perfectly calm, reflects and reverberates all this magnificence. The islands, however, are below the level of the sunshine, and lie dark and cold, the deep green Scotch fir on the Black Isles telling strongly against the snows of Cruachan.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

Fanny Burney

must not assume that, because Miss Burney was shy and retiring, therefore she wanted spirits and gayety. On the contrary, she assures us, and the diary and her other writings and her friends confirm it, that in good company she could carry laughter and hilarity to the pitch of riot. What a delicious picture does Crisp paint of her in childhood, dancing "Nancy Dawson on the grass-plot, with your cap on the ground, and your long hair streaming down your back, one shoe off, and throwing about your head like it as strongly."

"A hostess, she says, should provide for the intellectual as well as the material wants of her guests. 'To take care of both, as every mistress of a table ought to do, requires practice as well as spirits, and ease as well as exertion.' Of these four requisites I possess not one."

"This is the sort of thing one prefers to say one's self to having others say it. There can be no doubt that Miss Burney had tact, grace, charm, and above all, that faculty of taking command and saving a difficult situation which is one of the most essential of social requisites. Still she was doubtless at her best in companies of three or four friends, where she felt at ease. She loved society and conversation, but it was, of the intimate, fireside order. How fine is her remark on this point. 'I determined, however, to avoid all tête-à-têtes with him whatsoever, a. much as was in my power. How very few people are fit for them, nobody living in trios and quartettes can imagine.'

"As it is delightful to turn from one trait in a character to another that seems quite incompatible with it, we intimated that a selection only could

be mad thing." She was always ready to dance Nancy Dawson, and eager in sympathy when others danced . . . Again and again throughout the diary scenes of pure, wild fun diversify the literary gravity of Streatham, and the dull decorum of the court of George the Third."

"One thing is certain, she was a writer from her childhood. Her own experiences and all others were 'copy' first and foremost. 'I thought the lines worth preserving; so flew out of the room to write them.'

Chief Justice Marshall at Home

Called on Chief Justice Marshall; entered his yard through a broken wooden gate, fastened by a leather strap and opened with some difficulty, rang, and an old lady came to the door. I asked if Judge Marshall was at home. "No," said she, "he is not in the house; he may be in the office," and pointed to a small brick building in one corner of the yard. I knocked at the door and it was opened by a tall, venerable looking man, dressed with extreme plainness, and having an air of affability in his manners. I introduced myself as the person who had just received a letter from him concerning General Washington's letters, and he immediately entered into conversation on that subject. He appeared to think favorably of my project, but intimated that all the papers were entirely at the disposal of Judge Washington. He said that he had read with care all General Washington's letters in the copies left by him, and that he records all the fine things

with propriety be printed, as there was in many of them a repetition, not only of ideas, but of language.

This was a necessary consequence of his writing to so many persons on the same subjects and nearly at the same time. He spoke to me of the history of Virginia; said Stith's History and Beverly's were of the highest authority, and might be relied on. Of Burke he only remarked that the author was fond of indulging his imagination, "but," he added in a good-natured way, "there is no harm in a little ornament, I suppose." He neither censured nor commended the work . . . Such, and other things were the topics of conversation, till the short hour of a ceremonious visit had run out. I retired much pleased with the urbanity and kindly manners of the Chief Justice. There is consistency in all things about him—his house, grounds, office, himself, bear marks of a primitive simplicity and plainness rarely to be seen combined. From the Journal of Jared Sparks.

The Latomia de' Cappuccini, Syracuse

John Addington Symonds in his book "Sketches in Italy and Greece," speaking of Syracuse, says: "The Latomia de' Cappuccini is a place which it is impossible to describe in

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917

EDITORIALS

The French Mission

The French mission to the United States which landed yesterday, and which arrived in Washington this noon, is being received with all the warm sympathy which sentiment, even if nothing else, must always demand shall be extended to the countrymen of General Lafayette. The people of the United States have never forgotten, and never will forget, the debt they owe to the soldier who, in after years, came to be described, by a famous British historian, as Scipio Americanus. It is quite true that when the monarchy gave way to the Revolution, Washington experienced certain difficulties with Monsieur Genêt which must have made him sigh for his old friend "The Conqueror of two worlds." But the bêtises of Monsieur Genêt must always be as nothing in comparison with the services rendered to the young republic by Lafayette himself. And so the United States holds a peculiar place in its affections for the great sister republic across the Atlantic.

Even if all this were not so, even if France had no peculiar hold on the affections of the people of the United States, the distinguished men whom the French Republic is sending to represent her at the joint councils of the great democratic nations of the world, in Washington, would be sure of the heartiest welcome, not only because they represent the French nation, but because of their own distinction. Monsieur Viviani is a republican statesman of the most distinguished ability. A man who before the war had made his mark in European politics, and who since the war began has added unquestionably to his reputation. But with him comes a man who, when the history of the war comes to be written, will take one of the foremost places in its extraordinary story. Le Maréchal Joffre, Pére Joffre as they love to call him in France, will always be remembered as the soldier who, when the German avalanche of steel was threatening to overwhelm Paris, stood serenely equal to the occasion, and in saving the capital, threw the German military machine once more off the lines, as it had been thrown off by the Belgians at Liège and the British at Mons, and caused that tremendous recoil which has been developing ever since. It is true that in doing this he enjoyed the cooperation of some brilliant lieutenants, notably General Castelnau and General Foch, but it was the supreme confidence of the nation that "Pére Joffre" would not fail her which made possible everything that France has accomplished since.

These two men, Viviani and Joffre, stand, of course, head and shoulders above the other members of the French mission. But France is sending as well one of her senior and most distinguished sailors in the person of Vice-Admiral Chocepat. These men will be able to tell the people of the United States something of what France has accomplished since the outbreak of the war, as well as something of what she is doing to free her soil from the invader. The story of the ruthless methods employed by the Germans in their retreat, the story of the towns and villages literally wiped out for, as it has been shown, no conceivable military purpose, the story of priceless monuments crushed under bombardment or deliberately blown to pieces by mines, has been told graphically by the Ambassador of the United States in Paris, but the whole story of these things, and of the even more terrible fate of the population carried into exile, as a population has never been carried since the days of the eastern invaders in the centuries long past, can be told by the French mission in a way Mr. Sharp could not have hoped to have made it understood.

France is fighting today a battle for her existence. For two and a half years the German troops have held possession of her mining and manufacturing resources. The great northern belt of the coal mines, pierced by the railways which link together towns and cities which have become household words in the prolonged battle of the months, has lain bound in the clutch of the invader. Lille and Lens, Arras and Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon are only a few of the cities the enemy held and which were imagined to be the very lifeblood of the country without which it could hardly exist. Yet France has never faltered. From the gates of Paris to the Marne, from the Marne to the Somme, to the Aisne and to the Oise she has pressed relentlessly on the heels of the enemy. Not even when he brought the winter of his preparation to thunder at Verdun as the snows were beginning to melt did France yield to the deluge. The old rock-ribbed fortifications built by Vauban, two centuries and a half ago, held firm when modern fortifications were being twisted into scrap iron or chewed into mud. So just as France had fallen back on Paris, and then sprung forward to the Marne; just as she had fallen back foot by foot, and week by week, through long months of battle, to Verdun, so she recovered in a day what she had lost in those months; and so she again pressed forward from Péronne to the Hindenburg line.

Yet France is not, any more than England is, today a military nation. She shot her bolt of militarism a century ago in that blaze of military glory whose sun rose at Lodi, stood in its meridian at Austerlitz, and set at Waterloo. It was the retreat from Moscow, probably, that taught France the lesson of the vainness of militarism, and saw her turn, practically finally, with the brief exception of the obsession of the Second Empire, to the pursuits of peace. Nothing could today illustrate the difference between her and Germany more completely, perhaps, than the gifts they have respectively chosen to present to the United States. Germany chose the figure of Frederick the Great, the very incarnation of her military genius. France chose the famous Statue of Liberty. The one stands before the doors of the War Department in Washington, the other at the entrance of the harbor of New York. The one epitomizes the spirit of militarism, the other in its majesty by day and with

its torch by night, offers to every ship that enters the Hudson, the welcome of the Pax Americana, the peace of the great republic of the west.

Placing the Great Loan

UNDER the law enacted by the Congress of the United States, authorizing a war loan of \$7,000,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury may pay, on the \$5,000,000,000 of bonds to be issued, a maximum rate of 3½ per cent interest. The bonds will not be ready for issuance until some indefinite time in the early future; meanwhile, a great sum of ready money will be needed by the Government, and this is to be raised on Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which shall be convertible into bonds at the option of the holders. The first call for the certificate loan will probably name the sum of \$200,000,000. This amount, it is understood, has been taken promptly by banks throughout the country. The twelve Federal Reserve Bank Districts have already developed smooth-working machinery and resource capacity sufficient to insure the success of later operations in connection with the distribution of the greatest single loan which the United States, or any other nation, has ever attempted to negotiate.

Despite some mutterings of discontent concerning the low rate of interest at first announced, it is said that 70 per cent of the total certificate issue was subscribed for within one hour through the New York Federal Reserve Bank alone. Each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts has done proportionately as well. Indeed, the certificates, to use an expression common in financial circles, have been "snapped up." Whether or not the Secretary will order the sale of a greater quantity of them in advance of the regular bond sale is unknown, but should he do so, there will, it is said, be no slackening of the response from the banks. As matters stand now, it seems clear that the subscriptions will greatly exceed the \$200,000,000 limitation, and that, if there shall be no further certificate sales, a large number of subscriptions already in will have to be rejected. That something like \$200,000,000 will be advanced to the United Kingdom immediately, as the first step toward meeting the financial needs of the Allies, would indicate, however, that a much larger amount than was originally named will have to be raised on Treasury certificates in anticipation of the bond issue.

The element of patriotic sentiment, it is clear, enters more largely than any other into this pouring of ready funds into the National Treasury. As already remarked, Secretary McAdoo may pay an interest rate on certificates and bonds as high as 3½ per cent. Before the certificates were placed on the market, however, the interest rate on them was put at 2½ per cent. Convinced that the lenders were entitled to more liberal treatment, the Secretary raised the rate to 3 per cent, but not until the amount necessary to meet the first call had been greatly oversubscribed. The increased rate of interest, that is to say, had nothing to do with the readiness or the volume of the certificate subscriptions. It has been asserted, without contradiction, that the \$200,000,000 might easily have been raised at 2 per cent.

Now, while the certificate loan is preliminary to the bond loan, and may become a part of it, it is not, in reality, a bond loan, nor can it be considered as a criterion to be followed with confidence in the raising of the bond loan authorized by Congress. The Treasury certificates, in the first place, were taken by the banks of the Federal Reserve Districts, institutions quasi-governmental in character, and naturally desirous of displaying their loyalty in the most spontaneous manner. The Treasury certificates, however, so far as subscribed, represent only a fraction of the proposed first issue of bonds. When the point of selling and buying bonds for investment, when State banks, trust companies, savings banks, and individuals are asked to put money drawing 4, or, perhaps 5, or even 6 per cent, into securities that, at the most, will pay but 3½ per cent, the real test of patriotic sentiment will come.

There are some people who believe that this test will not be met. There are some who seem to be quite certain that subscriptions that would be induced at 4, or 4½, or 5 per cent, will be withheld from the 3½ per cent war loan. This view seems hardly justified, and it is impossible to see, in any recent manifestation of public thought on the subject, where there is substantial ground for it. The people who are in a position, individually or through their banks, to help their country in this crisis, are no more likely to hesitate at small or great sacrifices than those who are in a position to help in other ways. With the vast majority of small and large investors, patriotism will not be a matter of interest percentage. There are comparatively few among them who would not give that which is far more precious, freely and outright, to the Nation, if called upon to do so.

Still, there is another side to the question. The interest, like the principal in a bond loan, comes, in the last analysis, from the people. The people lend to themselves, draw interest from themselves. The whole matter of a national loan, whether for a large or a small sum, is a public matter, and a matter for public convenience. The best method of financing a loan of this character is to finance it in such a way as to cause the least possible disturbance of business, the least possible hardship for the individual.

The Gasoline Report

Not only in general, but very largely in specific, terms every statement made by this newspaper, during the last two years, with reference to the operations of combines and monopolies engaged in the refining of petroleum, and the production and sale of gasoline, is substantially sustained by the long-expected and long-delayed report of the Federal Trade Commission, now at last before Congress and the public. The report starts out with historical accuracy by saying that, during the latter part of the year 1915, numerous complaints were made in all parts of the country, charging that the price of gasoline was unreasonably high, and that gross discriminations in prices were being practiced by refiners and others. These

complaints, it may be said, have never ceased, for the reason that the cause of them has never been removed.

That the Federal Trade Commission has gone patiently, diligently, and thoroughly into the inquiry is made evident by the array of facts which that body has gathered and arranged. It would be useless to go over this presentation in detail, for nothing that has not long been known is advanced. There is less of revelation than of confirmation in the indictment. All that has been offered, and all that is offered now, in the way of excuse or defense, is disposed of in the statement of earnings reported by certain companies in the trade. These tell unmistakably of the extortions impositions to which the consumers of gasoline have been subjected. The report declares that, during the period covered by the inquiry, the margin of profit increased out of proportion to the increased cost of production. Reported earnings substantiate this conclusion. "The facts concerning costs and margins," says the report, "are borne out by the large net earnings and the high quotations of the stocks of the chief companies, both Standard and others. In 1915, at a time of increased cost of crude oil and materials, very large net earnings were made by all the large refiners, running, in all but four cases, well over 10 per cent on the investment."

As has been said, all this, and more than this, is known to the public. What is of greater interest is: how and when a new condition in this industry is to be obtained? It is charged in the report that "a single group of refiners have, to a large extent, a community of interest, based on common stockholding. They produce and sell so large a proportion of the product, gasoline, that they can and do make the generally prevailing market price, and are generally followed by the others."

Here is the root of the evil. Such a "community of interest" is well known to be in direct violation of the antitrust laws. Why, then, are not the lawbreakers prosecuted and punished? Because an alleged flaw in the Supreme Court dissolution decree is said to intervene. Four methods of procedure to protect the public against the companies producing gasoline are presented. The method favored by the commission as the most effective would be that of segregating the ownership of the pipe lines from other branches of the petroleum industry. This, it claims, "would mean that no controlling portion of the stock of any pipe-line company engaged in interstate commerce should be owned by individuals, companies or corporations that are also interested as owners in any oil-producing or refining properties, and vice versa." What seems to be most needed, however, is an act of Congress, plainly, unequivocally, and unmistakably abolishing common stock ownership in corporations that have been members of a combination dissolved under the Sherman law.

Congress now has officially the facts which it has long been possessed of unofficially. It remains to be seen what it will do toward putting an end to all lawlessness in the oil and gasoline business.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg

THE Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which was overrun by the Germans in the first few days of the war, and, since then, has been engulfed in the great silence behind the German lines, is a curious survival amidst the nations of Europe. As it stands today, it is, of course, only a small part of the original district of Luxemburg, the western part of which is now a province of the same name in Belgium. Nevertheless, it is a sovereign and independent State, and, by the Treaty of London, signed just fifty years ago, namely, May 11th, 1867, its neutrality was guaranteed by the Great Powers.

In historic times, Luxemburg has always possessed some kind of separate entity. Under the Romans, the district was included in the Province of Belgica Prima, afterwards forming a part of the Frankish Kingdom of Austrasia and of the empire of Charlemagne. It was not until the Eleventh Century that Luxemburg began to emerge as a separate State, with a ruler of its own, but about the year 1060 the district came under the rule of Conrad, who took to himself the title of the Count of Luxemburg, and his descendants ruled in the land for nearly 400 years. Luxemburg, however, during these centuries, did not make much history, as the history of Europe in those days was reckoned. It shared in all the struggles which swept back and forth, across the Low Countries, but it kept itself generally intact, and did not experience any of the almost absurd dismemberments and territorial adjustments which characterized its later history, down to the threshold of the present day.

It was in the early years of the Fifteenth Century that its troubles in this respect began. About that time, by the marriage of the daughter of Sigismund, the Holy Roman Emperor, who was also Count of Luxemburg, to Albert II, King of Bohemia and Hungary, the duchy, for so it had been created in 1354, passed to the house of Hapsburg. From the house of Hapsburg it was seized, in 1443, by the house of Burgundy; regained by the house of Hapsburg, some thirty years later, but, within another hundred years, came into the possession of Spain. After a section had been ceded to France, in 1659, the remainder was made over to the Emperor Charles VI by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Just over a hundred years later, the Congress of Vienna solemnly erected Luxemburg into a Grand Duchy, added part of the Duchy of Bouillon, and, having done the whole up into an attractive looking a bundle as possible, assigned it to William I of the Netherlands, in return for the German territories of the house of Orange-Nassau, which Napoleon had confiscated in 1806, and the congress had fully determined should be given to the King of Prussia. During the next eighty years or so, complications as to government were worse than ever before. Thus, first it belonged to Holland, and then, after the separation of Belgium, it belonged to Belgium. Next, it was forced by the Powers back again into the hands of Holland. Then, when the male line became extinct in Holland, in 1890, it passed to the Dukes of Nassau; and, finally, by a certain provision in the Nassau family law, which overrides the Salic law, to the present Grand Duchess.

The modern subject of such a long and varied story is

998 square miles in extent, with a population of about 250,000. In aspect it is like the country all around it. In the south, the hills are the hills of the Lorraine plateau; and in the north, the woods are the woods of the Ardennes. The Luxemburgers busy themselves, or at any rate, they did before the war, in many different trades: in iron working, in tanning, in weaving, in glove-making and paper making, and in sugar refining. Their little capital city, also called Luxemburg, with its steep cliffs overlooking the winding river, its Grand Ducal palace and public buildings, is one of the beauty spots of the Low Countries.

Notes and Comments

THERE is a delightful flavor of the past in a news item published by the Lamonte (Mo.) Record to the effect that the town pump is to be moved nearer the sidewalk, in order to widen the roadway for the accommodation of increased wheeled traffic. This pump has performed its functions on the present spot for sixty years, but Lamonte desires, above all things, to keep abreast with the times, and especially to make room for the farmers' automobiles on Saturdays.

THE statement recently made by a "wide-awake observer," in a certain English journal, that "the notion that the present high standard of production can be maintained when the pressure of the struggle is relieved, and the enthusiasm of the conflict has passed away, is the wildest delusion," is certainly not borne out by what took place in France after the war of 1870-71. The desire to repair, rebuild, and construct anew is one of the strongest of all motives. It ought to be and certainly will be abundantly present after the war.

A MAN inclined to be reminiscent recently thought it worth while to remark that he could remember when it was not customary for the inquirer to ask, after he had been informed courteously of the hour, whether the watch used by the person giving the information was right. Perhaps no harm is ever meant by the putting of such a question. It is on a par with many others that are more or less mechanical. As, for instance: "I see you are putting up a number of new houses in this neighborhood," said a man on a street car to an evident resident of the locality referred to. "Yes," was the gruff reply, "all the houses we put up in this neighborhood are new."

A LITTLE, though quite remarkable incident, characteristic of the British Empire, took place in the House of Commons the other day. It was noticed by only a few people. General Smuts, who had just arrived in London, was in the lobby when Mr. Arthur Lynch came up to him and said, "We have met before." Both had fought the British in South Africa, and one was now representing the Dominion of South Africa in London, while the other was a member of the House of Commons.

OF ALL the patriotic poems, new and old, now being printed in the newspapers of the United States, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe, and "The American Flag," by Joseph Rodman Drake, appear to be the favorites. Time was when every student of McGuffey's Fourth Reader could repeat, instantaneously, the inspiring address to Old Glory ending with the stanzas:

Flag of the free heart's hope and home
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.

Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

A WELL-KNOWN London weekly newspaper succeeded in expressing the feelings of the general public neatly enough when it declared, breathlessly, a short time ago: "What a week! Bagdad, Bapaume, the Russian Revolution—and not a bill to put them on!" London, indeed, misses its bills. Says one writer mournfully, "We never knew how much they kept us in touch with things till they went. Newsboys do not look like the same newsboys without their fluttering aprons of news."

FOR economic reasons yellow is giving place to white paper in railway stationery, printed matter, ticket slips, and so on. The cost of paper in the manufacture of which dyes are used has greatly increased during the war. How every small thing counts may perhaps be better understood when it is learned that one great railway system in the United States used, in the course of the last twelve months, more than 18,000,000 sheets of paper. It can be seen how a little saving on the sheet here would count up.

THERE is to be a national campaign for the purpose of popularizing the United States \$5,000,000,000 bond issue. Patriotic societies, civic organizations, fraternities, and hundreds of individuals have already volunteered to conduct a selling campaign. By the time the issue is ready for delivery, probably 15,000 agencies will be opened throughout the United States. Every facility is to be afforded the small investor. If he cannot buy a bond for spot cash, he will be enabled to pay for it on the installment plan. The wider the great loan is distributed among the people, the better. Now is the time to subscribe.

FORMER PRESIDENT REYES of the Republic of Columbia makes no reservations in giving credit to Colonel Roosevelt as the first civilized man to discover the source of the so-called "River of Doubt," and to navigate it. With his brother Henry, Señor Reyes explored the region prior to the Roosevelt expedition, but they saw little of the river beyond its outlet. What the Colonel saw of it is written in his book, and the book stands as a monument to one of the greatest adventures into the unknown since the time of Livingstone and Stanley.